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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 2, 1871. NO. 140.

FIRST EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Heavy Day's Work in the House.

Large Number of Bills Passed—Cabinet Ministers Looking After Bills—Legislative Appropriation Bill Passed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1, 1871.

A Busy Day in the House.

More legislation was accomplished in the House to-day than on any previous day this session, yet it was notably dull for spectators, as all debate was out of order. At twelve o'clock the Clerk began reading the titles of bills on the Speaker's table, and twenty-eight of them not being objected to, were considered passed. Most of these were bills for the relief of individuals, or bills granting pensions. On second call, when any member had the privilege of moving to suspend the rules, there was quite a struggle on the part of western members to get the Conference Committee on the resolution fixing the time for the election of members of Congress, to which Senate had added an amendment fixing the number of members of the House at three hundred, and regulating the apportionment of representation to the several States. It was, however, defeated on a two-third vote, 100 to 87. Only one railroad land grant bill got through, that for a road from the western boundary of Minnesota to the Winnepeg district. This favorable action was chiefly because of an amendment changing the line and terminus of the road, by which it was stated 350,000 acres would be released to the Government. An attempt was made by Mr. Washburn, of Wisconsin, to get through a bill extending the time for the completion of St. Croix River and Lake Superior road, which has vexed the House from time to time during the whole session. To improve its chances he moved to add as an amendment the bill relating to the central branch of the Kansas Pacific railroad, but the combination could not muster two-thirds of the House to its support. The act authorizing the erection of a Government building in Trenton was passed, 132 to 82. The House adjourned when the list had been gone about half through.

The Cabinet Looking After Legislation.

Nearly all the members of the Cabinet were in attendance in Congress to-day, looking after matters now pending which concern their several Departments. Boutwell and Akerman were anxious in their efforts to ascertain if the action of the Senate on Secretary's bill declaring the Northern Pacific Railroad, and releasing this corporation from its present embarrassment, would be sustained in the House. Delano desired to get the latest phases of the Parker investigation, and also to see what legislation could be had before the close of the session relative to Indian matters. Creswell talked earnestly with members about the Dempsey & O'Toole contract, and urged the House Conference Committee on the postal appropriation bill not to concur with the Senate amendment relative to stamped envelopes, which has the effect to annul the present contract of the Postoffice Department with Reay. Mr. Robeson was looking after the Naval appropriation bill, which he has worked very hard with the Committee to perfect, and which contains matters in which he takes special interest, such as the items of over half a million dollars for floating docks, and one million for torpedo boats. These high officials worked diligently in both Houses, and in the lobbies, in behalf of these several matters, and undoubtedly did much to create a favorable sentiment in both Houses.

Legislative Appropriation Bill.

Before the Senate passed the legislative and executive appropriation bill, there were one hundred amendments added thereto. The Committee on Appropriations non-concurred in the whole of these, when a Committee of Conference was appointed from both Houses. This latter committee had a few hours' session last night, at which seventy of the Senate amendments were concurred in or otherwise disposed of. Among the items in the Senate amendments was one appropriating six hundred thousand dollars to build a new State Department. Heretofore the Committee on Appropriations has steadily refused to vote money for any more new public buildings in Washington, and the concurrence in the committee in this amendment is regarded by the anti-Capitol movers as a great triumph. The committee meet again to-night to finish up the business.

WASHINGTON, March 1.

EARTHQUAKE IN MEXICO.

Lieutenant Commander Farquhar, commanding the Kansas, reports to the Navy Department, of Metallon, Mexico, that on the evening of the 5th of February two distinct shocks of earthquake, lasting about fifteen seconds, were felt in that locality. A wave about a foot in height immediately followed. The sensation on board the ship was as if the vessel was pounding on rocks. An earthquake had also been expected for some days. As far as ascertained there has been no loss of life or damage to property.

NOMINATIONS SENT TO THE SENATE.

Postmasters—John W. Pike, Clinton, Mo.; P. E. Lathrop, Columbia, Mo.; J. G. Parratt, Kookuk; Harriett E. Dreery, Troy, O.; Charles H. Kalford, Rockford, Ills.; Wm. H. Lessey, Surveyor General of Colorado; James Henry, Marshal of the first district of Michigan.

MEMORIALS AGAINST FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

Additional memorials have been sent to Congress, signed by women, against the extension of suffrage to their sex. About 6,000 have so far protested against female suffrage, and efforts are making to procure other signatures throughout the country.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1, 1871.

MANSFIELD, COLDWATER AND LAKE MICHIGAN SURVEY.

The Board of Directors of the Mansfield, Coldwater and Lake Michigan Railroad have engaged the services of General W. A. Gleason as Chief Engineer, and he will be here on Monday next with a corps of engineers to proceed at once with a permanent survey of the line between Bucyrus and Mansfield. The road will be located to the State line as soon as possible, and as soon as estimates are made the contract for construction will be let.

INJUNCTION AGAINST PAYMENT OF DIVIDENDS.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 1.—A bill in equity has been filed by certain holders of certain North Carolina old bonds, to restrain the payment of a dividend of six per cent. lately declared by the North Carolina Railroad Company, of which the State owns a majority of the stock. Judge Bond, of the United States Circuit Court, granted a restraining order, and will hear a motion for an injunction on the 28th of March. There is much consternation here among members of the Legislature in consequence of this decision. This is the only fund from which they could get their *per diem*.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF THE C., C., C. AND I. RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND, March 1.—The election of Directors of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railway, took place in this city to-day. The old board was re-elected with two exceptions—Horace F. Clark and Augustus Schell, of New York—were elected in place of H. B. Wade and Stillman Witt, of Cleveland. Oscar Townsend was re-elected President, and the other officers of the road will be the same as last year.

WEST NEWTON, PA.

Explosion of a Steam Drier in Markle's Paper Mills—Two Persons Injured.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WEST NEWTON, Pa., March 1, 1871.

Quite a serious accident occurred this morning at Mr. C. P. Markle's paper mill, at Mill Grove. One of the steam driers in the machine room exploded, very seriously injuring Mr. Bales, a miller in the employ of Mr. Markle, who was in the machine room when the accident occurred, and slightly injured Mr. Alex. Hoagg, Mr. Bales' assistant. Dr. Sutton and B. H. Vankirk were summoned as soon as possible, and every attention shown the injured men. The principal part of the damage or loss is on the machinery, which will soon be repaired. R.

WASHINGTON, PA.

Terrible Accident—Two Men Blown to Pieces by the Explosion of a Boiler.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, PA., March 1, 1871.

A terrible accident occurred this afternoon, near this place, by which two men lost their lives. The boiler of a portable saw mill, located on the farm of Tappen W. Wylie, about two miles from Washington, exploded, instantly killing Mr. Wylie and a man named Boise, from Canonsburg. The men were literally blown to pieces, Mr. Wylie's head and one arm being torn from his body. The field in which the mill stood is covered with fragments. Mr. Wylie leaves a wife and one child.

PLYMOUTH, IND.

Verdict of Not Guilty in the Case of George E. Stage, Tried for Murder.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PLYMOUTH, IND., March 1, 1871.

Orange E. Stage, on trial here since February 8th for the murder of Charles A. Tibbetts, in South Bend, Indiana, in May last, was this morning acquitted. The jury, after being out fourteen hours, returned their verdict, justifiable homicide.

WOOSTER, O.

One of the Supposed Incendiaries Proves His Innocence.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WOOSTER, O., March 1, 1871.

Joseph Shipley, one the parties charged a few days since with incendiarism, has been proven innocent. He had no connection with the crime.

THE MINERS' STRIKE.

Meeting at St. Clair—No Hope of a General Resumption Before April.

POTTSVILLE, PA., March 1.—At a meeting held at St. Clair to-day, the miners voted unanimously in favor of the leaders, and supporting the Workingmen's Benevolent Association. Much dissapointment is manifested in business circles, it being generally understood that a compromise would be effected. It is now believed there will be no general resumption until April.

A bridge across Cedar river, at Waverly, Iowa, was carried away by the ice gorge on Sunday last, and all the bridges on the Cedar above Waverly shared a like fate, including new bridges at Shell Rock and Clarksville.

THE OIL REGIONS.

Successful Well in Beaver County.

The Well on Brady's Run Pumps Twenty-five Barrels per Day—Warren County Oil Territory.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

ROCHESTER, PA., March 1, 1871.

The well being put down at Brady's run, which empties into the Beaver about two miles and a half above its mouth, commenced pumping oil last evening at the rate of about twenty-five barrels per day. This well has not been thoroughly tested yet. Capt. Boyle, of New Brighton, the principal owner, thinks that when they get the water pumped out and have the well properly tubed, it will yield from fifteen to twenty-five barrels. The oil is of a very heavy lubricating quality, similar to that found at Shaddy Perry. The well had been put down 1,385 feet; the oil was, however, obtained at a depth of 705 feet.

J. L.

WARREN COUNTY TERRITORY.

A correspondent of the Warren *Ledger* says: Warren county at no distant day is destined to be the banner oil county of Pennsylvania. The next great excitement will be between Tidioute and Irvineton, where lies fifteen miles of undeveloped territory. The Magee brothers are the pioneers in this new outlet. They have a well down 1,385 feet, in the neighborhood of York or Crippin Hill, about four miles back from the river. So far we are told the sand rock is excellent. We are no oil smeller or spiritualist, but any man visiting the territory named must say the best pebble rock in oildom exists there.

THE PUBLIC DEBT

Official Statement for February.

Decrease During the Month $7,317,960—Decrease Since March 81, 1870, $117,619,630.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Following is an abstract of the statement of the public debt for the month of February:

Debt bearing coin interest	$1,922,343,700
Debt bearing currency interest	58,449,613
Bearing currency interest	65,358,000
Interest	818,396
Matured debt	2,261,119
Interest	541,999
Bearing no interest	426,331,434
Unclaimed Pacific Railroad interest	15,000
Total principal and interest	$2,434,757,661
Coin in Treasury	103,114,938
Currency in Treasury	26,854,685
Total	$129,969,814
Debt less cash in Treasury	2,289,700,848
Decrease during Febry	7,317,960
Decrease since March 1, 1870	117,619,630
Decrease since March 1, 1869	$294,754,413

Statement of bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies interest, payable in lawful money, shows a total as follows:

Amount outstanding	$64,618,832
Interest accrued and not yet paid	643,168
Interest paid by the United States	10,753,910
Interest repaid by transportation of mails	1,124,740
Balance of interest paid by the United States	8,293,091

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Spanish Elections—The English Parliament—The Workingmen of Liverpool Recommend the Release of All Fenians—Death of the Widow of Nathaniel Hawthorne, &c., &c.

Death of the Widow of Nathaniel Hawthorne.

LONDON, March 1.—The widow of Nathaniel Hawthorne, the author, died on Sunday in Kensington.

The Spanish Elections.

MADRID, February 28.—It is believed that the Government is sure of a majority in the elections to the Cortes.

Proceedings of Parliament.

LONDON, March 1.—In the House of Commons last night the debate on the bill introduced by Mr. Lopez swept in the whole question of local and parochial taxation. Mr. Gladstone, President of the Poor Law Board, said the Government had extended minute inquiries into the entire subject, and were ready for the publication of the results of the investigations, but begged for delay in the consideration of the subject by the House of Commons, and deprecated generally the making of local changes universal. Mr. Gladstone defended the principal of local taxation, and which the House refused to read the second time, to be a majority of 46 against the bill.

In the House of Commons this evening, the bill authorizing the burial of dissenters in parish church yards without the burial service of the church was carried by second reading by 66 majority after a sharp struggle.

Release of All Fenians Advocated.

A meeting of the working classes was held in Liverpool last night, which was largely attended, and at which speeches were made and resolutions adopted condemning the incompleteness of the Fenian amnesty, and advocating the release of those still in prison.

Marine News.

LONDON, March 1.—The steamship Samaria touched at Queenstown, the Moravian at Moville, and the Hermann at Southampton to-day.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Arkansas.

MEMPHIS, March 1.—The *Avalanche's* Little Rock special of last night says: The session of the Senate yesterday was occupied in bitter personal discussion on the remarks made by Mr. Caraloff, that members of the Legislature had been seen in a disgraceful state with prostitutes. An effort was made to make him retract, but he refused, and said his charge was good, and that the charge could be substantiated if the matter was pressed. Mr. Martin moved that a committee of five be appointed to investigate the charges. He said that the person who made the assertion that he associated with prostitutes was a liar, a scoundrel, a coward and a thief. Mr. Sarber moved to amend by instructing the committee to inquire whether any Senator had been guilty of blackmailing associations, with power to send for persons and papers and lay them before the Senate. Mr. Martin moved that the committee investigate the facts relating to the offensive language, and report what action should be taken in the premises. Both motions adopted.

The affair still hung over the movements of Clayton. Nothing whatever has been done with the impeachment articles. It is said in Clayton's friends will call a caucus to-night to determine whether or not he shall go to the Senate. All parties feel confident that he will go, yet considerable doubt rests on the matter.

Mississippi.

MEMPHIS, March 1.—The Mississippi Central Railroad building trains from running on Sunday were defeated in the Mississippi Legislature yesterday.

Missouri

ST. LOUIS, March 1.—A resolution was introduced into the Lower House yesterday denouncing the encroachments by the General Government upon State institutional and void, and declaring it a subversion of republican institutions, and a direct thrust at the rights and liberties of the people, which ought not to be tolerated. After a motion to table was lost, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. The House passed a bill abolishing the office of public printing, and providing for the election of a public printer.

Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, March 1.—The land grant division bill passed the Legislature to-day, and has gone into the hands of the Governor, who, it is expected, will veto it. A bill has passed both Houses compelling the Western Wisconsin Railroad Company to bridge the Mississippi river at Stillwater, instead of Hudson, as decided by the Wisconsin Legislature.

Nebraska.

CHICAGO, March 1.—A *Tribune* special from Lincoln says the Legislature of Nebraska recognized yesterday at three P. M., and at five P. M. the joint committee of both Houses assembled to hear the report of the Investigating Committee on the charges of corruption against Governor Butler and other State officers. Without the examination of the sworn testimony taken by them it is fully proved that Governor Butler, ex-Secretary Rennard and others are guilty of the charges. The details of corrupt and criminal practices in accepting bribes, etc., Governor Butler said in a special message, protesting against the manner of procedure by the Investigating Committee, and insisted that a new committee be appointed. The impeachment resolution against Governor Butler was made the order for ten o'clock to-morrow. There is little doubt that the House will vote for impeachment. It is held by high legal authority that upon impeachment the State officers, including the Governor, the Governor will be suspended, as the State constitution is explicit on this point. Excitement is running high.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, March 1.—A bill passed the Senate to promote the safety of travelers on Ohio railroads. It provides that all passenger cars be provided with a flexible bridge or apron attached to platform cars. The House to-day agreed to the Senate amendment to the bill reducing the real estate valuation of Ohio, and the same has became a law. It authorizes the Board of Equalization to reduce the valuation twelve and a half per cent.

FIRES.

Troy, O.

CINCINNATI, O., March 1.—A fire in Troy yesterday destroyed about $40,000 in property, principally covered by insurance. The principal losers were Daniel Newton, in building, $4,000; and B. Kinsell, about the fire originated, $5,000 in clothing, and is insured in Dayton companies. Kinsell, Doyle & Co., in dry goods, in boots and shoes, lose $2,000; G. W. Defree's Miami Exchange printing office was totally destroyed, insured in Cincinnati and New York companies. E. Miller, dealer in boots, $3,000, insured in Cincinnati companies; E. Haley, saddler in drugs, $2,000, insured in the Home, of Columbus, for $3,000.

Cleveland, O.

CLEVELAND, O., March 1.—A large cooper shop on Sterling avenue, together with two adjoining buildings, was destroyed by fire last night. The loss is estimated at from $1,400 to $2,000.

Jefferson City, Mo.

ST. LOUIS, March 1.—Schmidt's hotel at Jefferson city was entirely destroyed by fire at four o'clock this morning. The building and furniture was valued at $100,000. Chief loss by insurance on building: Hartford, $5,000; Manhattan, $5,000; Rima, Hartford, $5,000; North America, Pennsylvania, $5,000; Lycoming, Pennsylvania, $5,000; Putnam, Hartford, $5,000; Continental, New York, $4,000; Fire and Marine, Kansas City, $2,000; Buffalo City, $2,000; Metropolitan, New York, $2,000; Westerly, New York, $2,000; State Fire, Cleveland, $1,000 on furniture, Yonkers, $3,000; Home, New York, $5,000.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

NEW YORK, March 1.—Shortly before nine o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the stable of Dr. Rosenthal, No. 484 Clermont avenue, Brooklyn. There was a large amount of hay and straw in the stable, and the flames spread very rapidly, communicating to the adjoining building, and their progress was not checked until the stables and dwellings had been more or less burned. Loss $12,000.

Yellow Springs, O.

CINCINNATI, March 1.—A large keg factory attached to the powder mill, near Yellow Springs, O., was burned to-day.

Hastings, Minn.

CHICAGO, March 1.—A fire at Hastings, Minn., last night, destroyed ten business blocks. Loss $50,000, with little insurance. No particulars.

Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., February 28, 1871.

Boats passed up to-day: Telegraph at 4 P. M. Jackson at 4:30 P. M. Boats passed down: R. W. Skillinger at 11:30 P. M., Ohio No. 4 at 5 P. M., Emperor at 8 P. M. The local packets are all on time. Weather clear and warm.

POWER OF CORPORATIONS.

MESSAGE FROM GOV. GEARY.

Exorbitant Charges for Transportation of Coal—The Legislature Has Power to Remedy the Evil by Annulling Charters.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, February 28, 1871.

To the Honorable the Senate of the State of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with your preamble and resolutions of the 24th instant, I have procured, and have the honor to transmit herewith the opinion of the Hon. F. Carroll Brewster, Attorney General of the State, upon the power of railroad companies to advance rates of freight on the transportation of anthracite coal.

The numerous acts of Assembly to be examined, and the early day at which you required the desired information, have unavoidably prevented that thorough investigation which the importance of the subject demands. It is hoped, however, that the inclosed opinion and the references to the laws attached thereto, will enable the Legislature to act promptly the intelligent upon the premises.

The unsatisfactory condition of things in the anthracite coal regions, and of other important interests affected thereby, have been under serious consideration; and I had it in contemplation, at the time of the receipt of your preamble and resolution, to communicate with the Legislature by special message on the subject. You enumerate no railroads or transportation companies which have violated the laws, and give no date showing what their rates of charges have been heretofore, or what they are now; and the newspapers of the day are our main source of information on these important facts. It seems to be conceded that there has been a general suspension of work on the part of the miners, and that there is a triangular controversy among them, the owners of the mines and the transportation companies each laying the blame upon the other. It appears that owing to a large reduction in the wages of the miners, work was suspended by them in January last. About the middle of the present month an arrangement was effected under which the work was resumed. After a few days labor the miners were informed by the operators that the transportation companies had largely increased their charges for freights—in some instances more than doubled them—in consequence of which the mining of coal was again suspended, and so continues. The results are that little or no coal is being mined or forwarded to market, and the consumers are of course the sufferers. The exact cause for the purpose is kept secret. The Eleventh corps will have the honor of being the first Prussian force that will occupy the capital.

At 10 o'clock precisely they will enter with colors flying and bands playing. The corps will be in full strength—26,000 strong, with ninety-six field guns.

At the end of three days they will be relieved by another corps, probably the Guards. This process of relief will probably involve the presence of 60,000 German soldiers within the Enceinte at one time. Each corps will remain three days, and then be succeeded by another until all have had their turn. The whole period of occupation has not yet been defined.

The Germans seem to suppose the occupation will last only a few days, and this is not unlikely, but it may prove a denative hope, for the occupation may last months, which seems not improbable, from certain indications at present.

The Germans may be requested by the authorities of France to occupy the city until anarchy and riot is subdued, and respect to law is insured.

The Government will be at Versailles at the head, are resolved to maintain their authority, and to do the best to restore order and tranquility. They believe that it is the intention of the French Government to defeat the whole Imperial army immediately when they are in order to disband it, and then proceed to organize a new and gigantic system of national defence, which will be a work of time, and will require sparing completeness, and a prolonged occupation of Paris may be necessary to accomplish the necessity of these wholesale measures for the regeneration of France.

The first installment of the indemnity will be £20,000,000, and on the payment of a second like amount the evacuation of the forts on the north will immediately take place. A treaty of commerce between France and Prussia, on terms accorded to the most favored nation, is one of the stipulations of the treaty of peace.

The National Assembly.

BORDEAUX, February 28.—The National Assembly this evening, M. Thiers energetically denounced the immediate discussion of the treaty of peace, and declared that the Government would not shrink from any responsibility.

Thiers Insists that the Assembly Shall Consider the Treaty.

BORDEAUX, February 28.—After reading the conditions of the treaty of peace, M. Thiers and his colleagues, they had gone to the limit of their responsibility, and the Assembly must be accountable for the rest. No member could abstain from voting in the present state of circumstances. He would boldly decided to meet this evening in committee, and to-morrow in public session. The entire city of Versailles chamber is strongly guarded by troops. The city is tranquil.

At the evening session the government demanded the immediate discussion of the treaty. The proposition was received with loud cries from the Left and Paris. Thiers energetically appealed to the Assembly to vote. He said the treaty was not of incorporation, approved 20th March, 1858, it is expressly declared that, "if they (the companies) shall at any time hereafter, misuse or abuse any of the privileges granted by this act" &c. The Legislature may resume all and singular the rights, privileges, and privileges hereby granted.

The rates of local charges between Delaware, Lackawanna and Western road are regulated by the provisions in the supplement to its charter, dated March 1823, the 3d section of the act of 4th April, 1850, and the 16th section of the supplement of 1853, and in the 34th section of the act approved 7th April, 1870, and in the 7th section of the act of 8th April, 1849, the Legislature reserved the right by any of the amend or repeal this charter whenever its privileges shall be abused or perverted to the injury of the people of this Commonwealth.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company derives its original authority under the act approved 15th March, 1823, the 10th and 11th sections of which regulate the charges of tolls. The 3d section of the act of 1st April, 1825, limits the tolls on the canal to 1½ cents per ton per mile. The 4th section of the act, approved 5th April, 1826, limits the charges for tolls on the railroad to 3 cents per ton per mile. 6 per cent. per annum upon the amount of moneys which shall have been expended in the construction of said railroad and its devices. And by the 5th section of the act approved 7th April, 1870, the Legislature may resume all and singular the rights, privileges, and privileges hereby granted.

The rates of local charges on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company are regulated by the provisions in the supplement to its charter, approved 29th March, 1858, the 3d section of which provides that if the said company shall misuse or abuse any of the privileges granted by the act, the Legislature reserves the right to repeal this act.

The 26th section of the 1st article of the State Constitution amendments of 1857 is as follows:

"The Legislature shall have the power to alter, revoke or annul any charter of incorporation now existing and granted by the Commonwealth or by any other power, whenever, in their opinion it may be injurious to the citizens of the Commonwealth, in such manner, however, that no injustice shall be done to the corporators."

The 20th section of the general railroad law of 19th February, 1849, has been already herein cited, in which is expressly reserved to the Legislature the additional authority to "take for public use any road constructed in pursuance of the provisions of this act: Provided, "that in taking such roads for public use, full compensation shall be made to the stockholders."

Time will not allow further investigation; but there is no doubt as to the power of the Legislature to alter, revoke or annul any charter of incorporation heretofore conferred by or under any special or general law, whenever, in their opinion, it may be injurious to the citizens of the Commonwealth, in such manner, however, that no injustice shall be done to the corporators.

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If the cost of coal has been "doubled to the consumer, and the probable threatened is with the total loss of the indispensable article," a case would be presented of great "injury to the citizens of the Commonwealth," which, in the constitutional section, may certainly be remedied by legislative enactment. It may not be improper to add that even the power to alter, revoke or annul a charter, the law does not permit parties to combine, if the intent is individual benefit at the expense of public right. This is what Chief Justice Gibson refers to in Commissioner Gratz's case, 20 Penn. St., 56, when he spoke of the "object to be attained as a consequence of the lawful act.

In Commonwealth *vs.* Tack, Judge Lindsay applied this principle to a combination to raise the price of the indispensable article, and held that where there is an intent to benefit the "parties concerned, to the prejudice of the public, by force, fraud or menace, there is *prejudice and oppression are the natural and necessary consequences*, the offense is indictable."

The result is, therefore to be this stated when the wrong referred to in the Senate resolution is perpetrated by a single corporation whose charter is dated subsequent to 1832, the Legislature can exercise its power. When two or more companies conspire to oppress the public, the officers are indictable.

With great respect, your ob't servant,

F. CARROLL BREWSTER,
Attorney General.

SECOND EDITION.

PEACE.

The Preliminaries Ratified.

The Vote 546 in Favor to 107 Against.

The National Guards Propose Resistance.

An Attack on Hotel de Ville Planned.

Belgium Will Recognize the French Republic.

FRANCE.

Banquet at Versailles—Duration of the German Occupation of Paris—Programme of the Thiers Government—The Question of Indemnity.

VERSAILLES, February 28.—Last night at the banquet the Emperor showed his guests a preliminary treaty of peace, signed an hour before, and accepted the felicitations of the august personages present.

The Emperor embraced Von Moltke and Von Roon and expressed deep gratitude for the invaluable services of these officers.

His Majesty's health will probably prevent his reviewing the troops on horseback, but he will certainly review them on Champs de Mars.

It is the intention of his Majesty to witness the entry of the Eleventh corps at the Enceinte on Wednesday morning. The reasons for this are obvious to all who are acquainted with the state of the public feeling in Paris and vicinity. The exact route for the purpose is kept secret. The Eleventh corps will have the honor of being the first Prussian force that will occupy the capital.

At 10 o'clock precisely they will enter with colors flying and bands playing. The corps will be in full strength—26,000 strong, with ninety-six field guns.

At the end of three days they will be relieved by another corps, probably the Guards. This process of relief will probably involve the presence of 60,000 German soldiers within the Enceinte at one time. Each corps will remain three days, and then be succeeded by another until all have had their turn. The whole period of occupation has not yet been defined.

The Germans seem to suppose the occupation will last only a few days, and this is not unlikely, but it may prove a denative hope, for the occupation may last months, which seems not improbable, from certain indications at present.

The Germans may be requested by the authorities of France to occupy the city until anarchy and riot is subdued, and respect to law is insured.

The Government will be at Versailles at the head, are resolved to maintain their authority, and to do the best to restore order and tranquility. They believe that it is the intention of the French Government to defeat the whole Imperial army immediately when they are in order to disband it, and then proceed to organize a new and gigantic system of national defence, which will be a work of time, and will require sparing completeness, and a prolonged occupation of Paris may be necessary to accomplish the necessity of these wholesale measures for the regeneration of France.

The first installment of the indemnity will be £20,000,000, and on the payment of a second like amount the evacuation of the forts on the north will immediately take place. A treaty of commerce between France and Prussia, on terms accorded to the most favored nation, is one of the stipulations of the treaty of peace.

The National Assembly.

BORDEAUX, February 28.—In the National Assembly this evening, M. Thiers energetically denounced the immediate discussion of the treaty of peace, and declared that the Government would not shrink from any responsibility.

Thiers Insists that the Assembly Shall Consider the Treaty.

BORDEAUX, February 28.—After reading the conditions of the treaty of peace, M. Thiers and his colleagues, they had gone to the limit of their responsibility, and the Assembly must be accountable for the rest. No member could abstain from voting in the present state of circumstances. He would boldly decided to meet this evening in committee, and to-morrow in public session. The entire city of Versailles chamber is strongly guarded by troops. The city is tranquil.

At the evening session the government demanded the immediate discussion of the treaty. The proposition was received with loud cries from the Left and Paris. Thiers energetically appealed to the Assembly to vote. He said the treaty was not of incorporation, approved 20th March, 1858, it is expressly declared that, "if they (the companies) shall at any time hereafter, misuse or abuse any of the privileges granted by this act" &c. The Legislature may resume all and singular the rights, privileges, and privileges hereby granted.

The rates of local charges on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western road are regulated by the provisions in the supplement to its charter, dated March 1823, the 3d section of the act of 4th April, 1850, and the 16th section of the supplement of 1853, and in the 34th section of the act approved 7th April, 1870, and in the 7th section of the act of 8th April, 1849, the Legislature reserved the right by any of the amend or repeal this charter whenever its privileges shall be abused or perverted to the injury of the people of this Commonwealth.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company derives its original authority under the act approved 15th March, 1823, the 10th and 11th sections of which regulate the charges of tolls. The 3d section of the act of 1st April, 1825, limits the tolls on the canal to 1½ cents per ton per mile. The 4th section of the act, approved 5th April, 1826, limits the charges for tolls on the railroad to 3 cents per ton per mile. 6 per cent. per annum upon the amount of moneys which shall have been expended in the construction of said railroad and its devices. And by the 5th section of the act approved 7th April, 1870, the Legislature may resume all and singular the rights, privileges, and privileges hereby granted.

The rates of local charges on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company are regulated by the provisions in the supplement to its charter, approved 29th March, 1858, the 3d section of which provides that if the said company shall misuse or abuse any of the privileges granted by the act, the Legislature reserves the right to repeal this act.

The 26th section of the 1st article of the State Constitution amendments of 1857 is as follows:

"The Legislature shall have the power to alter, revoke or annul any charter of incorporation now existing and granted by the Commonwealth or by any other power, whenever, in their opinion, it may be injurious to the citizens of the Commonwealth, in such manner, however, that no injustice shall be done to the corporators."

The 20th section of the general railroad law of 19th February, 1849, has been already herein cited, in which is expressly reserved to the Legislature the additional authority to "take for public use any road constructed in pursuance of the provisions of this act: Provided, "that in taking such roads for public use, full compensation shall be made to the stockholders."

Time will not allow further investigation; but there is no doubt as to the power of the Legislature to alter, revoke or annul any charter of incorporation heretofore conferred by or under any special or general law, whenever, in their opinion it may be injurious to the citizens of the Commonwealth, in such manner, however, that no injustice shall be done to the corporators.

If the cost of coal has been "doubled to the consumer, and the probable threatened is with the total loss of the indispensable article," a case would be presented of great "injury to the citizens of the Commonwealth," which, in the constitutional section, may certainly be remedied by legislative enactment. It may not be improper to add that even the power to alter, revoke or annul a charter, the law does not permit parties to combine, if the intent is individual benefit at the expense of public right. This is what Chief Justice Gibson refers to in Commissioner Gratz's case, 20 Penn. St., 56, when he spoke of the "object to be attained as a consequence of the lawful act.

In Commonwealth *vs.* Tack, Judge Lindsay applied this principle to a combination to raise the price of the indispensable article, and held that where there is an intent to benefit the "parties concerned, to the prejudice of the public, by force, fraud or menace, there is *prejudice and oppression are the natural and necessary consequences*, the offense is indictable."

The result is, therefore to be this stated when the wrong referred to in the Senate resolution is perpetrated by a single corporation whose charter is dated subsequent to 1832, the Legislature can exercise its power. When two or more companies conspire to oppress the public, the officers are indictable.

With great respect, your ob't servant,

F. CARROLL BREWSTER,
Attorney General.

ENGLAND.

A Proclamation from M. Thiers—Order from Gen. Vinoy—Military Precautions—Entry of the Germans—Opposition Expected.

LONDON, March 1.—Thiers has issued a proclamation to the people of Paris. He appeals to their patriotism and wisdom for the preservation of order. Famine, he says, compelled the surrender of the forts, and obliged the Government to open negotiations. He says they were only able to obtain an extension of the armistice by consenting to the partial occupation of the capital. The Germans must occupy the left bank of the Seine, in order to secure the execution of the conditions of peace. Thiers says he feels he should not break up the Convention, thus entailing a frightful misfortune upon France.

A decree of Gen. Vinoy is issued by Gen. Vinoy, who says the Government unhesitatingly confides to the National Guards the protection of the city. Trusts in their devotion and intelligence for the maintenance of good order. The least agitation will, says the General, justify the enemy in creating a deplorable misfortune, which only calmness and dignity can prevent.

The proclamation of M. Thiers and order of Gen. Vinoy have produced a good impression in Paris, and the apprehensions of disorder and revolutionary disorder.

The Seventh Prussian Corps and the Bavarians will enter Paris to-day.

The Belgium Government will recognize the French Republic.

A special from Paris expresses the opinion that order is in a very disturbed state, and says serious occurrences are apprehended.

The *Lilli* newspaper asserts that large masses of the people are preparing to attack and storm the Champs Elysees this morning and oppose the Prussian entry.

A *Times* dispatch says that at a special meeting of delegates from the National Guard it was determined to march to the Champs Elysees in defiance of orders.

A meeting of 1,500 of the National Guard subsequently resolved to attack the Hotel de Ville on Monday evening, and appointed a committee for that purpose. It was announced that the Government having declared that the army had failed to defend Paris, they had resolved to defend it, and to do so.

Through a want of combination and over fatigue the attack on the Hotel de Ville did not take place, and the troops retreated to a place in De La Bastille, where they placed in position some useless cannon. The sentinels and cannon are restored to the barracks at Belleville and Montmartre. The authorities stand ready, in order not to provoke a collision, but sympathy with the idea of resistance is steadily increasing. It is stated that if the National Guard resist the entry of the Prussians Vinoy will not interfere, but will withdraw his army. The authorities are greatly encouraged by the firm attitude of Gambetta. There is much indignation at the removal of the wounded from the Palace Industrie to make room for the Prussians.

Heavy Subscriptions to the French Relief Fund.

NEW YORK, March 1.—New York is not much behind San Francisco in its subscriptions to relieve the sufferings in France. They already foot up $196,000, of which the Chamber of Commerce Committee collected $95,500, the Produce Exchange Committee $18,000, and the Citizens Committee all the rest, especially the Produce Exchange Committee has chartered two large steamships loading her cargo of provisions at noon to-day. She now only waits orders from Washington to set sail to-morrow for Havre. She has on board about 3,000 barrels of flour, a quantity of salt beef, a number of cases of preserved meats, bags of dried peas, beans, grain, &c. The Committee will avail themselves of the next favorable opportunity for forwarding more collecting. The sloop-of-war Saratoga will probably be detailed at the disposal of the Committee. The frigate Worcester sails to-day for Havre from Boston. More funds and supplies will be sent by national vessels besides the quantity dispatched on merchant ships. The next vessels are to carry provisions for farmers of the country promptly repond to the appeal made upon their behalf. Everything, Grain is more needed, if anything, than flour.

The case of Thomas Dawlen *vs.* the Second National Bank of Cleveland was decided yesterday in favor of the plaintiff. Dawlen sued to recover ten thousand dollars in United States bonds deposited as a special deposit with the cashier of the Bank, May 1, 1869, which bonds were said by the officers of the Bank to have been appropriated by the cashier, who subsequently became a defaulter and committed suicide. The defendant did not deny the loss, but refused to acknowledge liability for this transaction of the cashier. The jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff for the amount asked for, with interest from the time the bonds were deposited.

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

The Local Option Bill Passes Second Reading in the House, the Allegheny Members All Voting Aye.

Adverse Report on the Governor's Recommendation for the Sale of the Assets in the Treasury—Railroad

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1871.

A leading Western Democratic daily, alluding to the recent decease of Mr. Thomas Garrett, the Quaker Abolitionist, observes that the Republican press canonizes him, "not because of his general organization as philanthropist, his ability or his energy, but as a thief." The "thefts" of the noble old Quaker consisted in extending aid and sympathy to men, women and children fleeing from the cruelties of slavery. He believed that every human being was the owner of his body and soul, and that the man who held him as property was "a thief." And this opinion is now becoming general—except among journals of the above stripe. It is of course impossible that any man who is in love with his own bondage shall be able to comprehend the vehement passion for liberty which glows in the breasts of other people. One may become so accustomed to the mephitic atmosphere of a dungeon that pure air will make him sick. For how long a period has our contemporary been incarcerated?

The special message of Governor Geary, on the grave questions rising out of the coal suspension in the anthracite region, and the opinion of Attorney General Brewster, are published herewith. The Governor, after briefly describing the state of things, existing in that part of the State, indicates pretty plainly that certain railroads, which he names, are the cause of the present difficulty. In this connection, with a quiet force which cannot fail of its intended effect, his Excellency remarks: "Chartered privileges were never granted or designed to bring about such results as these." He therefore recommends that if, on a more thorough inquiry, it shall appear that "the corporations have misused or abused their privileges, or acted without authority of law," the Legislature promptly exercise the powers which Attorney General Brewster unhesitatingly gives it as his opinion it possesses. For this prompt and enlightened recognition of a grave crisis in an extensive region of our State, effecting the interests and comfort of nearly the entire country, Governor Geary deserves many thanks.

It is proposed to give extra pay to Census Marshals. Probably this would be just in certain cases; but if strict justice were to be done in all cases, no inconsiderable part of the census takers would not only not be paid extra, but all pay withheld, even if they were not punished on account of the worthlessness of their work. An examination of the returns in this part of the country will at once convince one that in some instances utterly incompetent persons were employed, and that in others there has been gross carelessness or worse; so that the statistics in some of the most important respects are not worth a straw. The worst part is that, knowing this full well, the Government proposes to make no correction of the mistakes, but goes on collating the figures which will, by-and-by, be published at great expense, as something valuable. If the head of this business were to do his duty he would lose no time in making it known how completely without practical value are the industrial statistics especially, so that at least the country might not be deceived, even if Congress did not take steps to correct mistakes and repair the injury.

The latest intelligence from Paris is of a very portentous nature. What it hints and suggests is even more sad and grievous than what is actually conveyed in words. The disturbances and outrages committed by the mobs whose excesses were reported in yesterday's Commercial, were sufficiently serious and alarming, but the worst thing about the whole matter lies in the fact that these brutal exhibitions go to show that, however it may be in other parts of France, Paris is still at heart the same feverish, fickle, ferocious city which during the Reign of Terror made her name the synonym of slaughter and blood. We can understand the inveterate opposition of the Parisians to the proposed German occupation of the city, and we think it would have been wisely politic as well as nobly humane on the part of Kaiser William, had he foregone this exhibition of his power; but we are utterly unable to comprehend how such a natural enmity toward a triumphant foe should goad them on to the commission of the cruel atrocities which they subsequently perpetrated against their own kith and kin. They have the bad odor of the shambles and guillotine, and cannot but result in the alienation of the sympathy of the people of other countries. One of the most pressing and imperative duties of M. Thiers, if he desires that there shall be a France, and not merely a herd of howling wild beasts, is to throttle this tigerish instinct at once and without mercy.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

However excellent the American system of popular education may be, the impression is steadily growing stronger and more prevalent that something more is needed to complete its efficiency and enable it to accomplish the ends for which it was established. Though a large proportion of the people are not yet prepared to adopt or accept the necessary reform to which we allude, indications show that their minds are exercised on the subject. A bill designed to make education compulsory, proposed in the Legislature of Indiana a short time ago, was at once rejected without ceremony. To wisdom, as embodied in the majority of that assembly, the proposition did not appear worthy even of argument, they laid the bill on the table. It is, however, well understood that the minority favorable to the measure represent a decided tendency of opinion in the State. In the legislature of the neighboring State of Illinois an act of like tenor with the one rejected in Indiana, has met with kindly consideration. In the middle States, especially in Pennsylvania, if we may judge by the utterances of persons prominent in benevolent and educational enterprises, it will not be very long before the people will be prepared to sanction and sustain legislation by which all parents shall be compelled either to secure for their children a useful elementary education, or to allow the State to secure it for them. Happily intelligence has already made such progress among us that the necessity of universal education to the successful working of our free institutions is generally admitted. The proposition is everywhere accepted as a truism in regard to which argument is superfluous. The dangers of ignorance and the oppressive burdens thrown upon the community by its prevalence are also generally admitted. In view of generally received truths and of facts known to all, it is difficult to understand on what rational grounds any one can doubt about the right of the people to insist upon the education of every child in the Commonwealth. If the State, with the approbation of all, interferes to prevent parents from inflicting such material injury upon their children as would render them burdens upon public charity, why may not the State interfere to rescue them from intellectual and moral degradation imposed by parental selfishness or indifference? It is surely difficult to imagine a more absurd suggestion than the one raised by some among us, that liberty is encroached upon by compulsory education. The truth is, interference is necessary for the salvation of liberty. Even in this country there are illiterate descendants of many illiterate generations, who are so besotted in their ignorance that they do not wish for light. They are staunch conservatives, and are not willing that their children shall be better taught than themselves. Though a limited class fortunately in Pennsylvania, they are numerous enough to be dangerous to the Commonwealth, especially in their representatives of the coming generations. Then, there are many parents who, in their narrow circumstances and hard struggles to live, think it right to keep their children from school for the sake of their work. Such parents may or may not be indifferent to the subject of education. However hardly pressed to gain a subsistence, can it be maintained that they have a right to sacrifice their children to their necessities? Can the community afford to permit any of its members to grow up without instruction, which means to grow up into public enemies, recruits for the dangerous classes? At present there are comparatively few parents who really think themselves compelled by poverty to keep their children from school for the sake of their small earnings. In another generation or two the class may be expected to be much more numerous and much more difficult to deal with, if in the meantime no means be adopted to enforce the education of the young.

Than, many parents though feelingin some degree the value of the public schools, are unable to induce their children, especially their boys to attend them. It would be more correct to say that they do not interest themselves in the regular attendance of their children, as they would do, if the law made it necessary for them to look into the matter by imposing upon them attention to it under penalties. At present facts would seem to show that even parents, pretty well educated themselves, are too apt to neglect their duty in the education of their children. Absorbed in their own pursuits, they too readily take it for granted that their children avail themselves of the advantages offered them. From whatever variety of causes, it is certain that non-attendance and irregular attendance are almost everywhere evils seriously affecting the prosperity of our public schools and operating injuriously upon the education of individual pupils. In spite of attention on the part of teachers and of vigilance on the part of parents, truancy is everywhere prevalent. Even in Philadelphia, with its first-rate system of schools, a careful writer lately estimated at twenty thousand the number of persons brought up there "so imperfectly educated as to endanger society by their ignorance." The only conceivable remedy for such evils at all likely to be efficacious, is judicious legislation." Let a certain measure of education be made compulsory, an indispensable prerequisite after a proper interval for employment, and the effect could hardly fail to justify the enactment. Very many parents now indifferent or hostile to the schools, would be aroused to a sense of their value, while the magistrates and police of the State would be interested in securing the attendance of the pupils.

While in consideration of its own safety and the protection of its highest interests, the right of society to enforce by legislation the education of its members cannot be fairly or successfully questioned, such legislation is warranted by the advantages which accrue from it to the individual. This is a very large subject, and we are not going to say much concerning it just now. If any one doubts about the use of education to the mere laboring man, let him look at the testimony on the subject lately taken by the Commissioner of Education and published at length in his report. There an employer of five hundred common and skilled laborers, General Thomas, of Zanesville, Ohio, says:

"None of your officers doubt the superiority of men who can read and write, for common labor, over those who can't. Men who have some education require less supervision. The saving to employers in this way alone amounts to fully ten per cent. Employers suffer constantly from ignorant employees doing their work poorly, and doing less of it for the same wages. This amounts to fully ten per cent. more."

Mr. Mundella, M. P., an extensive employer of labor in England, testified:

"In all classes of labor with which I am acquainted, a person receiving the education which is open to him in the common schools of America would be infinitely preferable, in all respects, to a workman whose only education had been entirely neglected."

In fact, the testimony is all of one tenor, and goes to prove that, by the enforced education of the class among whom it is most neglected, not only would its single members be benefited, but money enough would be saved by the heaviest tax payers to sustain the additional schools and meet the additional expenses involved in the policy.

IRON SHIP BUILDING.

It cannot be denied that Pittsburgh has, in her existing facilities for the production of iron, unparalleled advantages for the building of iron vessels. During the rebellion many thousand tons of armor plating for the Ironsides and others of the best iron clads of our navy was successfully manufactured here, at a fair profit, in competition with the bids of Eastern establishments, which had the advantage of railway transportation over the mountains in their favor. In 1864 our Pittsburgh mechanics had contracts also for the construction of four iron-clads for the navy of the United States.

Thirty-one years ago, in the construction of the river steamer Valley Forge, our mechanics made their first experiment of an iron hull, and had the owners of the Valley Forge proceeded to remedy the defects of her construction, by another, instead of condemning the material, it is probable that most of our Ohio steamers now in existence would have been made of iron.

Over twenty years ago two revenue cutters, now we believe in service on Lake Erie, were built at the Fort Pitt works, and within a few weeks an iron propellor has been launched to be employed on the southern coast. We mention these facts not as novelties to our home readers, but for the inference that what has been done successfully in the past may be emulated on a larger scale in the future. The enterprising concern which built the propellor last mentioned, is engaged in the construction of another, and we can assure our seaboard readers, it is not the only one that is prepared to receive their orders for either coasting vessels or ships. We are glad also to know that one of our most successful steamboat owners has taken in hand to build at Pittsburgh a first class iron steamboat for the Western waters. These beginnings, small though they be in comparison with the vast field of enterprise which is opened by the present and prospective demand for iron vessels of all sorts, will eventually win for Pittsburgh a share of the business of their construction. Meanwhile, while our shops are "waiting for orders," other cities capable of a more comprehensive view of the future, will have established themselves as the great centers for iron ship building. Pittsburgh has accomplished grand results by the individual energy and enterprise of her citizens through a long series of years. We are proud of our pre-eminence in the manufacture of iron. Nevertheless, in this our chief production, a dozen petty towns north and west of us have by means of associated capital done more relatively to their population and advantages within the short space of two, three or five years, than Pittsburgh in forty years. Our rival cities in the west, St. Louis and Cincinnati, understand this, as witness the progress made by the former in the production of iron, and the new enterprise organized in the latter for the construction of iron steamers. If a company shall be successfully established in Cincinnati with adequate capital to engage in this business, Pittsburgh will find when too late that a golden opportunity has been allowed to pass and her iron interests will suffer a loss which can never be retrieved. If on the other hand her manufacturers and business men by associating their capital engage at once in the enterprise, her supremacy will be maintained. In addition to the requirements of the merchant service and the western rivers for iron vessels, a similar demand must be met in the construction of an iron navy for the United States government. The construction of war steamers in the Government ship yards must soon be abandoned. The inferiority of vessels built at Government ship yards, their failure to answer the reasonable expectations of the Navy Department, and the fact that better can be had by private contract at a far less price, is no longer denied, and it only remains to overcome the official reluctance to change. Other nations have abandoned the costly and damaging system of Government construction, and in this, as in the change from wood to iron, the United States, which should have led, must follow. There are in the British navy ninety-seven iron vessels, of which no less than eighty were built in private ship yards, and only seventeen in the yards of the Government.

The consumption of iron in Great Britain for the year 1870 in the construction of vessels was 250,000 tons. President Lincoln during the rebellion recommended the establishment of a naval depot for the construction of iron vessels at some point on the western waters. For the reasons given above, we do not believe such a depot of construction will ever be established, but for the same reasons which probably led to the recommendation, we believe that the western waters will be found to be the best region for the reconstruction of the United States navy—and Pittsburgh is the place on the western waters with most advantages for the business. Whether Cincinnati or St. Louis shall, by superior enterprise, overbalance these advantages or not, depends upon the apathy or the enterprise of our manufacturers and business men.

With some men the fact that any scheme involving the investment of money is urged upon the ground of a public benefit or necessity at once closes up their ears and their pockets. Happily this scheme of a great iron ship yard at Pittsburgh has the intrinsic merit of presenting the strongest temptation in the certain profit which must accrue to the investment. The more carefully the subject is investigated, the more attractive it will appear as a mere business operation. And this being the case, we feel the strongest assurance that if a few of our leading men will organize the ship building company, all the capital needed will be promptly furnished, and the stock will soon command a premium.

FRENCH FINANCES.

Of far greater importance to the French nation than the question whether her future form of government is to be monarchical or republican, about which newspaper speculation in this country is so rife, is the problem of her ability to meet the indemnity demands of Bismarck, and raising the yearly revenues which these and other national obligations impose on her. The New York *Times* gives some statistics based on an examination of recent budgets, which show that the peculiar feature in the administration of French finance under the empire was a persistent over-estimate of its revenues, and a constant under-estimate of its expenditures. The result of this chronic habit of miscalculation has been that for many years past there was an average annual deficit of about $30,000,000. If, therefore, France had remained at peace she would still have been compelled to enter the market as a borrower in order to meet the deficit of her closed accounts.

At a moderate estimate it is computed that, after France has paid the German indemnity claim of $220,000,000, the public debt will be found to have been increased, since the commencement of the war, by $500,000,000; and that, when account is taken of the actual loss of revenue and the outstanding obligations and deficits not yet ascertained, the new Government will probably be a borrower to the extent of $750,000,000; add to which the loans already negotiated, and the war will have increased the public debt of France by one thousand millions of dollars.

But while, at six per cent. interest, sixty millions of dollars will thus be added to the annual burdens of France, her tax-paying power has been diminished by the cession to Germany of four entire Departments, and the greater portion of two others. The revenues derived from these Departments reached, in 1867 (the last year for which the accounts are closed,) the sum of eighteen millions of dollars. In addition to this loss of taxable property, we may safely assume that the drain of capital, the losses of stock and material, and the other innumerable injuries which war inflicts on industry, will for several years to come reduce the taxable resources of France one-tenth. To the thirty millions deficit of 1870, add the eighteen annual millions gone with Lorraine and Alsace, and the thirty-five millions of diminution from the ravages of war, and there is a total of eighty-three millions deficit to append to the sixty millions of German demand for interest; making a grand total of one hundred and forty-three millions. The *Times* thinks that the principal sources from which France must realize the additional income to meet the additional burdens will be those of reduced expenditures; but after minute and careful statement of the directions in which such reduction is possible, it is able to figure out only fifty-three millions of dollars as the net result of retrenched expenditure, which still leaves the already overburdened people bowed under a taxation of ninety millions more per annum than they have ever before been called upon to bear. This is the difficult problem which France is called upon to meet and solve. But anarchy and outrage such as that indicated in our cable telegrams of yesterday will not help her to elucidate it.

As the Homœopathists not alone of Michigan, but of the Northwest, have joined direct issue with the "regular" profession in the contest for an equal share of recognition and control in the medical department of Michigan University, the fight has more than a local interest. The latest move is a bill in the Homœopathic interest now pending before the Michigan Senate. It provides for the appropriation by the State of $10,000 annually for four years, for a Homœopathic Medical College, to be located by discretion of the Regents, and also that the annual contribute most toward its endowment and support, the college to be under the supervision and control of the Regents, and to be a part of the University and owned by the State. The Homœopathists favor this scheme, and the University Regents, it is thought, approve it. Dr. C. J. Hempel offers $20,000 towards this object, and Dr. E. R. Ellis, of Detroit, says he is pretty sure of a like amount from one man there and half the sum another. The aim will doubtless be to locate the new medical school at Ann Arbor, thus to try the experiment whether two medical schools of different practice cannot flourish in the same University in the United States as well as in Germany.

The Republicans of the Indiana House of Representatives, who resigned their seats, claim to have done so to prevent the Democrats from making all other legislation wait upon the passage of a partisan apportionment bill. The Republicans say that the Democrats majority forced their apportionment bill upon the consideration of the House, out of its regular order and by unfair rulings of their Speaker, indicating most unmistakably that it was given precedence over all other general business, and declare that the Democrats sacrificed the most important bills in favor of this one, the constitutionality of which is doubtful, at the best. The attempt to pass it was in the face of fair assurances from the Republicans that it could only become law at the cost of more necessary legislation. Unable otherwise to prevent the enactment of the measure, the Republicans resigned, believing that their constituents will approve their action.

It would be a curious game, at which both sides would win. Yet conflicting claims are in Congress just such a game. Whether a man gets the place or not, he is paid roundly out of the public treasury of course, for trying to establish his claim to be considered a public servant. Of course the successful aspirants draw their full salary and mileage, although the amount is not disclosed. Besides this the present Congress has bestowed $77,959 upon contestants who could present no title to the seat they claimed. This is a "little leak," it is true, but still it is a leak. How much less would it be if Congress should refuse to pay anything to unsuccessful contestants? The saving would be in more than one way. Not only would there be fewer contested seats, in the face of such a rule, but the time of the Committee on Elections would be available for their legitimate legislative duties.

New York is in doubt as to whether it can afford to start a public library, that may be even a feeble imitation of what Boston and smaller cities have. Although the metropolis has some great libraries, none of them are really free to the public. Well, the largest private library in the city, that of the late Thomas F. Barton, is now for sale, and the Young Men's Christian Association will give, of its own funds, $16,000 toward its purchase and manage it as a public library, if other citizens will contribute the additional sum necessary, $40,000. The library includes over 16,000 volumes, and includes pamphlets. It was the result of years of painstaking and costly collecting, and among its treasures are complete sets of books which no other library in the country can boast of having. It is interesting to know whether the people that gave $15,500 to buy a diamond for a politicaltrickster will do anything to aid this project.

A delegation of leading Arizonians has called upon the President to declare that many of the Indians pronounced peaceable by General Stoneman are intensely hostile. They assert that life and property were never so insecure in the Territory as at present, and that the proposition to abandon certain forts has greatly alarmed the people. They say that the mineral discoveries of the past year were more promising than any before made in the Territory, and that with adequate protection the mines would pay largely and the Territory yield handsome revenue to the Government. The matter was referred to General Sherman, who could only say that the army has been reduced to an extent that prevents the assignment of more troops to the Territory. There is such a thing as too much retrenchment.

The success of the cultivation of quinine in India and Australia has induced the California State Medical Society to memorialize Congress with reference to the fitness of California for the growth of the Peruvian bark tree. In the two English colonies named, trees were imported from Peru, and large plantations made under the foot of the Himalaya mountains without the least trouble. The demand for pure quinine in India is great, as all the English use it in their regular drink, pale ale, to ward off the prevalent epidemic fevers. Although the Californians think that every part of the foot hills of the Nevada range is equally adapted to the growth of the cinchona tree, they think individual enterprise will not attempt its culture, unless aided by the government, as was done in the countries named.

The following is the report of the business transacted in 1870, and the financial condition, December 31, 1870, of the 104 fire insurance companies of the State of New York:

	1870.	1869.
Combined capital	$ 29,661,222	$8,611,831
Gross assets, Dec. 31	52,995,150	53,722,655
Fire premiums received	19,321,829	20,237,988
Gross income	24,162,565	25,655,019
Fire losses paid	11,091,367	9,683,784
Dividends paid	3,995,976	3,187,259
Net surplus, Dec. 31	10,949,935	11,005,828
Risks written	2,796,597,044	$,714,126,776
Amount of risks, Dec. 31	2,087,653,407	2,200,306,903
Per cent. of assets and liabilities	2.45	2.22
Per cent. of losses to premiums	57.4	49.39
Average rate of premiums	.699	.756

For convenience of comparison, the corresponding figures for 1869 are also given above.

The decease of Generals Magruder and Alzey was the occasion of a meeting in Baltimore on Monday evening of about two hundred and fifty persons, who were in the Confederate service, to give expression of sympathy and regard. Glowing eulogies were pronounced and passed—among the latter the following: "That we recognize in these distinguished officers two of the bravest and most unselfish of those brave and unselfish men who, turning from all the allurements held out to them in the service of the rich and strong, drew their stainless swords in defense of those whom they knew to be poor and weak, but whom they believed to be right."

The Philadelphia papers announce that the recent renewal of the effort to obtain subscriptions to the steamship loan has resulted in procuring subscriptions to the extent of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, leaving about a quarter of a million to be obtained. It is freely admitted now that this business is "not creditable to the capitalists and business men of Philadelphia." Although it has been frequently announced that the success of the steamship enterprise was already assured, there really seems to be considerable doubt whether after all it does not fall through.

FLORIDA IN SUMMER.

Conditions of Climate—Heat, Moisture and Locality as Affecting Health—Character of Soil and Water, People and Food—Florida as a Residence and as a Sanitorium.

The former veteran agricultural editor of the *Tribune*, Solon Robinson, publishes a letter in Tuesday's issue of that journal, which (particularly at the present juncture, when the San Domingo "sanitorium" fever is so strong upon a portion of our people) is of especial interest. The writer, who is a shrewd and thoughtful observer, not addicted to enthusiasm or extravagant statements, has resided in the State of Florida for over three years, during which time he has devoted considerable attention to the subject of climatic influences upon invalids, and the atmospheres which are most conducive to the restoration of health; and he records his opinions that while a sojourn of merely a few weeks would confer but comparatively little benefit on consumptives and other sufferers, (although instances of restoration within even so short a period are not wanting,) persons of this class who have adopted Florida as their permanent home have with hardly an exception been quite restored to health, and to lives of comfort and usefulness. His whole letter is filled with valuable information concerning that attractive portion of our country. It seems strange that our insatiable "earth-hunger" should send us off to the Caribbean Sea in search of new lands to annex, while we suffer so inviting a land to remain a terra incognita, although lying at our very feet. Much of the existing prejudice against Florida as a residence for Northern people has arisen from the erroneous supposition that while its winters were perhaps sufficiently endurable, its summers were intolerably hot. In complete contravention of this popular view it is shown that the thermometer has an average lower range in Florida during the summer months than in the Northern States. The thermometrical record for August, based on observations taken every day at 7 A. M., 12 M., 2 and 6 P. M., showed an average of a fraction over 80°. Once only during the year did the thermometer touch 90° in the shade, and that was in the month of April, June 28th it reached 91° for a few minutes. With that exception 89 deg. was the highest point attained during the month. July 12 and 20 it marked 90 deg. at noon. July 8, 13, 14, 18, 19, 28 and 29, at two P. M., it marked 90. July 19 and 20, the hottest days of the summer, it marked 91 deg. at seven, 89 deg. at twelve, 90 deg. at two and six and 92 deg. from four to five o'clock on the 19th; and at the same hours respectively on the 20th it was 82, 89, 92 and 92 deg. July 8th it also marked 92 deg. at four P. M. Only on two days in August did it reach 90 deg. or upward. This was whilst the people of Pittsburgh were gasping and broiling in an atmospheric heat that sacked away up in the hundreds, and made them wish themselves able to take off their flesh, and sit in their bones with an augur hole bored through their marrow, that thereby they might grow cool. He tells us, too, that except in a very few localities, the climate of Florida is absolutely the driest in the United States, and that this quality of rarification renders the heat, even at the points we have named, far less oppressive than his experience of the humid sultriness of Northern summers when the thermometer indicated only from seventy degrees to eighty degrees. Even during the months of July and August a man can labor diligently in the open air, the only precaution needed being avoidance of exposure in the sun. In the shade white and black can labor on equal terms. The air is almost constantly in motion, continuing throughout the night, so that one only is sleep not prevented under the highest temperature, but the covering of a sheet is found insufficient before morning; and while the summers are so exceedingly pleasant and enjoyable the winters are not less delightful, several consumptive persons having last winter camped out in the pine woods with the greatest benefit to their health. Indeed one of the greatest advantages which the climate possesses over the North is that none need confine themselves within doors, either on account of cold, storms, fog or dampness, over head or under foot, the week, or the average year, there being scarcely ever a day that a delicate person may not walk or ride out a portion of the time. The remarkably dry atmosphere to which we have alluded, and a soil that, immediately after a rain, is found to soon makes the whole of Eastern Florida favorable in the highest degree for rheumatic affections. There are numerous great sulphur springs, always at 75 to 78 degrees, which have proved very beneficial both for rheumatism and scrofulous diseases, while the benefit to primary complaints which comes from operating upon the color of the blood from the springs, which Eastern Florida abounds, can hardly be overestimated. Well water is easily obtained by sinking shafts from ten to twenty feet deep, and is sweet, limpid and soft.

The great hindrance to successful farming appears to be insufficient rain. Irrigation would seem to be as much a necessity in Florida as in Colorado or California. There does not, however, appear to be any insurmountable obstacle in the way. The water can be raised by pumping, and the wind furnishes the power. Mr. Robinson states that he has never seen a finer display of wind mills than in Jacksonville, and that on a windmill some portion of the time. If cooled and moistened by irrigation, he is satisfied that the fine calcareous soil would prove probably productive to all crops suitable to the latitude. This soil, however, does not constitute the only kind of soil in Florida. A rich soil is found in swamps, which only needs drainage and diking, although in "black bayou" places which are not swamps, but which are yet so moist as to need draining to make cultivation profitable. In the interior of the State there are whole counties of rich, undulating land, watered by rapid streams with rocky beds. As for food, good, sweet beef and mutton are to be had in plenty at very moderate rates, while the fish are super-excellent, and to be everywhere obtained. Scale fish hang in the air for a couple of days before being touched by flies.

Such are some of the features and advantages of one of our States which can be reached in three days from New York. It is not, of course, without its drawbacks and disadvantages; but these cannot be of a very serious character when, in more than two closely printed columns of description of its climate and resources, the severest deprivation of which Mr. Robinson complains is that he cannot get the semi-cold fruits and vegetables of the North unless he sends for them.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The lack of system and uniformity in the educational work, even of adjoining counties in the same State, greatly hinders the progress of education. We are pleased to see that the city and county school superintendents have inaugurated a reform in this matter, by forming an association, for the purpose of a more thorough organization and supervision of the schools. The association has adopted a standard for the admission of pupils to the high schools, and the same has been adopted by the county superintendents as the minimum standard, for teachers' certificates.

It don't pay to have babies killed by the cars at Syracuse, New York. When a four-year-old child was killed there the jury awarded $200 damages, but a few days after gave $450 each as the value of two bear cubs similarly disposed of.

Shortly after Paris capitulated there was a sudden appearance in the shops of chickens, eggs, butter, rabbits, and other articles of food that had been unheard of for weeks past. The shop keepers attempted to sell these commodities at outrageous prices. The result was that a mob collected and seized on these, giving ordinary prices for the same. The hucksters cried in despair, "the National Guard to the rescue!" But vain was the cry. The National Guard was itself the mob.

The National Farmers' Club of England has voted in favor of the American system of cheese factories, as the one or two that have already been introduced are working admirably.

They do declare that the organ at the new Royal Albert Hall, London, is as large as four ordinary houses. It has nine thousand pipes and one hundred and twenty stops, and is to be blown by two powerful engines.

Professor Swallow, of the Missouri geological survey, claims that that State contains larger trees than California, and tells of a sycamore forty-five feet in circumference. That's hard to swallow.

Sixty years ago a raft of hard wood logs sank in Goose Pond, Swanville, Maine. Last fall, during the low stage of water, some of them were recovered, and they are as sound and firm as ever, with the exception that the layers of wood are separated, like ready made basket stuff.

In consequence of the recent numerous publications by West Point cadets relative to late disturbances, General Pitcher, the superintendent, has called their attention to the army regulations, which forbids all publications by officers and cadets relative to transactions at the Military Academy. It's another instance of locking the stable after the horse is stolen.

Another trade is agitating the feasibility of striking. The painters of New York city have held a mass meeting, at which speeches were made advocating the formation throughout the United States of secret lodges of painters, similar to the Crispin organization, the bringing into such lodges all painters throughout the country, demanding from the bosses a "fair day's wages for a fair day's work," and the inauguration of a strike in case of the bosses' non-compliance. To these men, we would say: For your own sake, don't.

Once more New York papers, in their thirst for the sensational, must shoulder the sin of a scare that has distressed very many poor people. A New York letter says that the excitement about a "coal famine" is becoming, for the stock is larger and the prices lower than was said. Many think that if the city papers had not made so much of the matter the scare would not have been half as bad as it has been, for would the petty extortionists have been furnished with a pretext for fleecing their customers.

PERSONAL.

Ex-Minister Motley and his family have arrived at the Hague, and settled into the residence which the Queen of Holland has placed at their disposal. It is called the "Kleine Loo," and is a charming old-fashioned villa, with beautiful gardens, kept as only the Dutch can keep them, and adjoining and communicating with the royal palace.

A Scotch granite monument to the memory of Hon. James Guthrie has been placed in Cave Hill Cemetery, Louisville. It is forty feet high, and bears a medallion likeness of Mr. Guthrie, in bronze. It was erected by his children, and cost $15,000.

Mr. John Murray is to take the leading character in *Philip Nolan*, in the Rev. E. E. Hale's "Man Without a Country," which has been dramatized for him.

The English reading public has taken over 126,000 copies of a little satirical pamphlet on "The Fight in Dame Europa's School." The clergyman who wrote it vainly offered the manuscript for a guinea. A printer finally agreed to print it on condition that he should have a third of the profits, while the author was to have another third, and the remaining third was to go to a London publisher, who very reluctantly allowed his name to appear on the title page. The *brochure*, which was particularly severe upon John Bull, has had its day, and the three parties named now pocket no less than five hundred pounds each. A reply to it, by an eminent author, fell flat to the ground.

"Boss" Tweed is to provide a Mecca for Democratic pilgrims to New York, having, it is said, purchased the lease of the Metropolitan Hotel. His son Richard is to run it, one peculiarity of the Tweed rule being that there is always a member of the family for every place.

A curious question, and an important one, too, is raised in regard to the legality of marriages solemnized by the Rev. Mr. Cheney, of Chicago, while he remains suspended from the ministry of the Episcopal Church. The law of Illinois requires that the minister solemnizing a marriage shall be "in regular standing with the church or society" to which he belongs. If Mr. Cheney, while "suspended," is not in "regular standing," the issue of marriages solemnized by him at this time, would "not be deemed legitimate" by this law.

OBITUARY.

Alvin C. Morton, Civil Engineer.

The name of Alvin C. Morton, Civil Engineer, who died in New York on the 25th ult., aged sixty-one, deserves to be remembered as that of a pioneer in American railroad building. The New York *Times* says: Mr. Morton's history would be almost a history of the railway system of this country, for he began the exercise of his profession with the earliest works of the kind, and retained his connection with them almost to the time of his death. He was the Chief Engineer of the Delaware Division of the New York and Erie Railway when the problem of crossing the Shawangunk Mountain was one of the most important connected with the construction of that road, and the very difficult task of locating the line over that range and along the Delaware River was performed by him. In the great war of the gauges, which at one time agitated the engineering profession, he was one of the most prominent advocates of an extension of the width. In 1845 he was appointed Chief Engineer of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence and the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railways, afterward consolidated as the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, and the adoption of the five and a half feet gauge of that road was mainly brought about by the able reports of Mr. Morton. He afterwards became a partner in the firm of Morton, Seymour & Co., the original contractors for building the Ohio and Mississippi, the Louisville and Nashville, the Maysville and Lexington and other railways, and of the firm of Morton, Seymour & Co., who constructed the Sacramento Valley Railway, the first road built in California. He displayed great foresight and sagacity in originating new projects. The connection of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad was his, and it was through him that the project was taken up by English capitalists. He was also the originator of the railway system of Lower Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Of late years his residence has been in this city, where he has occupied the position of President of the International Coal and Railway Company of Nova Scotia. Some of the most prominent engineers of the country were in early life pupils and assistants of Mr. Morton.

The Size of the Legislature.

[From the Philadelphia Telegraph.]

If we are to have a convention for the revision of the Constitution—and the demand for one is so universal that it is scarcely probable the Legislature will adjourn without giving it heed—one of the most vital questions that will come before it for consideration will be that touching an increase in the membership of the Lower House. To show the comparative size of the legislative bodies of different States, with the average number of the most numerous branch, we have compiled the following table, upon the basis of the recent census:

State.	Senate.	House.	Average Constituency.
Maine	31	151	4,150
New Hampshire	12	333	950
Vermont	30	241	1,570
Massachusetts	40	240	6,970
Rhode Island	34	72	5,920
Connecticut	21	258	2,260
New Eng'd States	168	1,275	2,735
New York	32	128	31,190
Pennsylvania	33	100	35,160
Ohio	27	105	25,325
Illinois	50	177	14,550
Missouri	34	200	8,575
New Jersey	21	60	15,100
California	40	80	7,915
New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, and Missouri are, in their order as stated, the five most populous States in the Union, and it will be seen that, at present, the legislative constituencies of Pennsylvania are nearly twice larger than those of New York, and greatly in excess of those of the three other States named. The six New England states, with an aggregate population of 3,487,490, are divided altogether into 1,075 representative districts, with an average population of only 2,735; while Pennsylvania, with a population of 5,815,095, or some nine hundred thousand more than all New England, is divided into but one hundred districts, with an average population of about 56,160. The Senates of the New England States embrace in the aggregate 168 members, with an average constituency of 20,756, or but four-sevenths of the average constituency of members of the most numerous branch of the Legislature of this State. In New Hampshire the lower House has more members than in any other State in the Union, and the constituencies are consequently the smallest of all, numbering even less than a thousand. Massachusetts, with a House of 240 members, has an average constituency of 6970, or but little more than one-sixth of the size of those in this State. The Illinois House of Representatives, previous to the recent revision of the Constitution, numbered 153 members, and if the number had not been increased, the districts would have averaged a population of 9,220; but by the new Constitution the number of members have been increased to 177, and the size of the constituencies cut down to 14,360.

The Wind on Mount Washington.

A letter from one of the scientific party on Mount Washington has these interesting memoranda: The greatest velocity of the wind probably exceeds a hundred miles an hour, though the greatest measured has been ninety-two. Calms are very rare and of short duration. They occur only when the wind is in the point of changing. At times the clouds are very sudden; the wind may be southeast, and in an hour there will be a stiff breeze from the northwest, which soon increases to a gale. This change of the wind from a point to that directly opposite is not uncommon. The prevailing wind has been northwest, and the most violent winds have thus far come from that direction, or a few points further north. At the side of the house presents a surface of more than six hundred square feet, the pressure of the wind, when it reaches its greatest velocity, is tremendous, especially when it comes in heavy gusts; it puts the house to the severest test. After a time of light wind, when the building is full of frost and the joints are filled, there comes a gust that seems with a report that is startling; so sharp that, until we become accustomed to it, we can hardly believe but that the house is coming down over our heads. These reports, with the almost constant roar of the wind, are trying to weak nerves, and even if a person has considerable courage it is sometimes difficult to be perfectly cool, particularly when the thermometer goes below—40, as the chances of escape are very small should the house be crushed. But in general it is only fatiguing excitement enough to keep off the ennui incident to an isolated life. Nothing has surprised me more than the fierce winds we have when it is perfectly clear. We expect them when there are clouds on the mountain, but we have had the wind more than eighty miles per hour when there is not a single cloud above the summit. The wind at such times is rarely a steady pressure as it is during a period of storm. No war of the elements is so remarkable as when these invisible elements rage with fury around this high summit on a clear, cold moonlight night in mid-winter. At such times the sky is tolerably blue, the moon looks coldly down and the stars shine as when free from the atmosphere and in northern latitudes. Besides the roar of the wind and the creaking of the house, the wind seems to be trying to draw the coal up upward through the iron stove-pipe, for it tugs and pulls and jerks, and then, all at once, it lets up and then it gives one long, steady pull, but the coals are too heavy. For hours at a time, I think it would certainly succeed, if not in taking the wood away, at least in taking every spark of fire—for this was done several times during my stay in Mount-lake. Now the sound is a hoarse, deafening roar, that dies away into a plaintive moan; now it screeches and howls as though all the witches of Macbeth were therein confined; but in an instant the sound ceases, and, for minutes, only breathes the softest sighs, and strange that one almost believes that the ghosts of the aborigines, who were driven by the rising ascended where only the lichens grow, still hover about the summit; for they have a tradition that the Great Spirit resides in the cloud ground, and that the sunset, but must wander forever around the mountain they had dared profane.

A writer in an English sporting paper relates some of the facts that will do to go with the account of Egyptian relics in Arizona, published in yesterday's Commercial. Having thoroughly explored and hunted through all the accessible regions of the Rocky Mountains, he says that the wild game found on the highest peaks there is furnished with hair of a quality admirably adapted for weaving into textile fabrics. Japanese art, he says, is to be detected in the articles made from it by the Indians, in whose language traces of Japanese words are also to be found.

The botanist attached to the San Domingo Commission has written a letter to the Agricultural Department, in which he says: "An investigation leads to show the vast resources of this country, which are hardly touched by the imperfect methods of culture and want of enterprise. Our collection of plants, I think, will number over five hundred species, and we hope to lay in a good stock of seeds and live plants before leaving."

The Grand Jury of New York have taken the New Hamburg disaster in hand. This morning they submitted a presentment to the Court of Oyer and Terminer, recommending that the Legislature enact a law, under severe punishment, requiring every railroad train, whether passenger or freight, to come to a full stop within 300 feet of and before entering upon any bridge having a span of more than 150 feet.

Experiments recently made at the machine shops of the Illinois Central Road, at Chicago, appear to have established the following facts as to the use of petroleum for fuel: First, much greater power from the same boiler capacity. The master of the shops stated that he could obtain more

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FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 1, 1871.

The local money market appeared dull to-day. Applications for loans were comparatively light, and the counter business at some of the banking houses excessively dull. There are large amounts of money that would be let out on short date paper with satisfactory collaterals, at low rates, but as it is difficult for borrowers to make any profitable terms with money in so short a time there are no calls on such conditions.

—Local stocks and bonds are without any reportable change. Allegheny Valley 7-30s are in moderate demand at about par, when brokers can make a small commission inside of that rate, an occasional transaction occurs.

—The transactions in government bonds of late have been of unusual magnitude, and many who bought some days ago have taken advantage of the advance to sell. The tone of the market, however, continues strong, and with the Treasury Department as a "bull," prices are likely to make a further advance.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning	Noon.	Closg.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	114½	114½	114½
U. S. Bonds of 1862	112½	112	112
U. S. Bonds of 1864	112½	112	111½
U. S. Bonds of 1865	112	112	112
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	111½	111	111
U. S. Bonds of 1867	111½	111	111
U. S. Bonds of 1868	111½	111	111½
10-40s	110½	110	109½
Gold	110¾	111	111

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	111	
United States 6s of 1881	114½	
United States 5-20s of 1862	112	
United States 5-20s of 1864	112	
United States 5-20s of 1865	111½	
United States 10-40s	110½	
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	110½	
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	111	
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	111½	
Union Pacific Railroad	94½	
Central Pacific Railroad	93½	
Currency Pacifics	109½	

—The undecided point is whether capital will be withdrawn from this country to repair the losses of France and Germany. This proposition has many disciples, but the press has steadily combated their views. France especially may become a borrower, but her own people can supply her needs, and her neighbors will have more promising securities to attract their attention, and among them the new funding loans of the United States will be prominent. The demand for them is not from the east, but only offset any drain of specie from this country which may occur on account of our foreign trade, but it will remove the possibility of the outflow of capital so often alluded to in financial returns, and to assist an extent the sales of the new bonds will swell that Europe will be indebted to us. Should the Alabama claims be settled on a cash basis, the flow of foreign gold to the country could not but affect favorably our business interests, and even perhaps lead to an inflation which would carry gold to par, and every other productive security, stocks, bonds, mortgages and real estate to a higher range of prices than we have witnessed for a long period.

—The New York Financial *Bulletin* says: Some of the large holders of gold sold on the announcement of the March programme of the Treasury, and their sales brought about a decline in the price to 111. The lowest rate for foreign exchange also assisted in the downward tendency of the premium. There is, however, a good bottom to the market. During March the interest payments of the Treasury it is estimated will amount to $15,000,000, while the Treasury sales during the same time will be only $7,000,000, thus reducing the stock in the market $8,000,000. This calculation of course does not indicate what will be shipped. On Thursday next the Treasury will sell $1,000,000, and on the preceding Wednesday will buy $2,000,000 of five-twenties.

—The New York *Herald* thus notices the stock market: After the long dullness of the winter the current activity of the stock market strikes the attention with all the greater interest and force. The vicinity of the Stock Exchange presents its old-time look of animation, if not excitement. "The pit in the Long Room is constantly thronged with a dense mass of brokers, who are subdivided into groups representing the dealers in the various favorites. Hardly more than a week ago this crowd was so small that a broker might buy or sell half a dozen different stocks without stepping beyond a radius of a few feet. Now there are as many dealers in each specialty as there were in the whole list, so that to execute a similar commission nowadays he would have to stride the full limits of the busy amphitheater. The advanced stage of prices and the progressive exchange of the market recalls the reflection which has been more than once alluded to in this column, that speculation is a vast sea in which, ebbing and oblivious tide, which to the patient investor brings successful results, no matter which his line of operation. Like any rule, this, of course, has its exceptions. It is almost a certainty that if stocks are purchased extensively sold at any intermediate general situation of the market a profit will be eventually derived, but other words, should one man buy stock and another sell it for a decline the recurrent fluctuations of months or years would in more than the average of cases bring a profit to each transaction. It is only those who have shallow margins or purchases after an enormous advance or sell after an unnatural decline that lose money. In tracing today's movements to another active movement in Western Union Telegraph, which was carried up to 50¾ and then allowed to recede somewhat of itself, the crowd then running on other favorites. Union Pacific, on the expectation of an adoption by Congress of the report of the Judiciary Committee, ran up to 36. Ohio and Mississippi, in which there was a very heavy outstanding short interest, sold at 40¾ on the sidewalk after the closing of the Stock Exchange. The lease of the road to the Baltimore and Ohio Company was of course the basis of this fresh rise, although the event had been made apparent months, if not years. New York Central scrip advanced to 93¾. (The Government has magnanimously decided not to collect the revenue tax; at least, such was the report on the street.) On the other hand, Pacific Mail was the exception to the prevailing direction of stocks, for it opened weak and suddenly fell 1¾ per cent.—viz., to 45¾—on a Washington dispatch that the Senate had rejected the proposition for an increased subsidy. United States Express, which is the chronic football of a certain clique, and which at 23 was going down out of sight because the Erie Company had refused a new contract over their road, is now at 54, going to get on the renewal of this contract, &c. Adams Express was strong and active to 92, in short, the "spring rise" which was so decided by the "bears" in January has fairly set in, and the sanguine theory assert that stocks have only "begun to rise." What with peace in Europe, a prospective settlement of our moral war with England on the Alabama question, easy and abundant money, a promising spring trade and all like stimulating influences, the advance of the past few days has involved the failure of three or four operators for a decline, gentlemen who imbibed "not wisely but too well" the pernicious doctrines of certain would-be instructors of the public in the columns of the daily Wall street.

—The following trade, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

March 1, 1871.	10:00 (A. M.)	11:30 (A. M.)	12:30 (P. M.)	1:30 (P. M.)	2:30 (P. M.)	4:30 (P. M.)
C. & R. Inc.	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½
Do. Scrip	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½
Erie	22½	22½	22½	22½	22½	22½
Reading	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½
Hudson			98			
Mich. Cent.			97½			
Lake Shore	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Illinois Cent.			125½			
Cleve. & Pitts.			107½	108½	108½	109
C. & A. W.	78	78	78	78	78	78
Do. pref.	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½
Rock Island	109½	109	109½	109½	109½	109½
St. Paul	53½	53½	53½	53½	53½	53½
Do. pref.	74½	74½	74½	75	75	75½
Ft. W. & Chicago			94			
Do. pref.			97½			
Fort Wayne	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½
Ohio & Miss.	41¾	41¾	41¾	42½	42½	42½
Chic. & Alton						
Do. pref.			115			
R. I. & P.			108			
Terre Haute			15½			
Do. pref.	52½	51½	52			
W. U. Tel.			50¾			
Pacific Mail	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
Adams Ex.			92½			
Wells-F. Ex.			41			
American Ex.			54			
U. S. Ex.			23			
Gold	111	111	111	111	111	111

A comparison between yesterday's and to-day's quotations shows the following changes:

	Tues.	Wed.	Adv.	Dec.
Central & Hudson	96½	96½	½	
Do. Scrip	92½	92½		
Erie	22½	22½		
Reading	99½	99½		
Lake Shore	96½	97½	1	
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	109	109		
Chicago & Northwestern	78	79	1	
Do. preferred	90½	90½	½	
Rock Island	108½	109½	1	
St. Paul	52¾	53¾	1	
Do. preferred	73¾	75	1½	
Toledo & Wabash	54½	54½		
Fort Wayne	95½	95½		½
Ohio and Mississippi	40¾	42½	1¾	
Pacific Mail	45¾	45¾		
Adams Express	91	92½	1½	
Gold	110¾	111	¼	

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	61¾
Philadelphia and Erie	27½
Lehigh Navigation	54½
Catawissa preferred	39¾
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	60¾
Lehigh Valley Railroad	65
North Pennsylvania Railroad	116¾
Elmira and Amber Railroad	30½
Schuylkill Navigation	19¾
Reading	99½

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral of well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, March 1.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat dull and 1 cent lower. No. 1 white Michigan $1 46; amber Michigan $1 37; rejected red $1 25. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats nominal. No. 1 red quoted at $1 40. Rye steady at 90c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Clover seed steady at 7½c. Cash sales 2,000 bushels at 7½c. Timothy seed dull. Prime quoted at $2 60. Flaxseed dull. Dealers offer $2 20 cash; $2 22 seller March.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1871.

Spring opened beautifully. The day was most delightful, and the sidewalks were lined with youth, beauty and even old age, who came forth to inhale the pure, fresh air of spring. In the way of business we have little new to offer. The market continues to move along quietly at unchanged rates, though there is a perceptible advance in the volume of trade being transacted from day to day. Floor is held in ample amount to meet the wants of buyers. Prices show no signs of coming down, and dealers report a fair trade at quotations. Grain is in good supply, and finds purchasers at current rates. Groceries are firm and active. Bacon and provisions remain unchanged in price, with a fair demand. Whisky is quiet and steady. The produce and local markets continue to be abundantly supplied.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past two weeks, which will be found useful for reference:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls.	3,411	2,792	6,203
Apples, bbls.	2,203	1,338	3,741
Cheese, boxes	895	333	1,236
Corn, sacks	2,669	2,194	5,385
Wheat, sacks	6,671	3,226	9,897
Barley, sacks	3,600	1,918	5,518
Rye, sacks	1,188	1,904	3,092
Oats, sacks	3,593	4,762	7,265
Butter, packages	527	536	1,063
Bulk meats, pieces	12,259	9,080	21,339
Bacon, tierces	175	125	300

COMPARISON TABLE.

The following is a comparison table of the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the month of February for the past two years:

	February, 1870.	February, 1871.	Increase.
Flour, bbls.	17,000	18,502	1,152
Apples, bbls.	2,202	7,972	4,770
Cheese, boxes	1,214	1,369	155
Corn, sacks	9,143	12,638	3,495
Wheat, sacks	22,151	26,899	3,748
Barley, sacks	11,578	21,972	9,874
Rye, sacks	5,419	5,393	.....
Oats, sacks	13,436	18,567	5,161
Butter, packages	999	2,020	1,021
Bulk Meats, pieces	14,708	31,187	16,479
Bacon, tierces	1,491	1,491	1,414

QUOTATIONS.

Below are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—The current prices were $1 00@1 50 ₱ bbl. choice selected $3@5 50 ₱ bbl. Receipts 124 bbls.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales 1 gallon buckets at $10 50 ₱ doz; in kegs and firkins 60@70c ₱ gal.

ASHES—Sales soda ash, common, 4¾ per cent., 3½c; refined, 5¾ per cent.—viz., to 4¾c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The is a good supply and fair demand. We are reported sales at 5½@5¾c ₱ lb, $5 50, and $2 80 ₱ cwt.

BROOM CORN—There is more inquiry, and sales are made at 5@6c ₱ lbs.

BEANS—Small navy $2 00 ₱ bushel; others as per quality, $1 75.

BEESWAX—Market firm; sales at 30@31c ₱ lb.

BAKING POWDERS—Banner 4-lb cans, ₱ doz, $1 75; ½-lb cans, $2 25; 1-lb cans, $6; 5-lb cans, $30.

BUTTER—The supply of strictly prime butter is hardly equal to the demand; regular sales of good to prime 25@28c ₱ lb; common 18@20c. Receipts 71 packages.

BAR LEAD—We are reported sales at 10½c ₱ lb.

CRACKERS—Sales of Pittsburgh—Trade is reported fair at the following figures: Shoulders plain 10½c; sugar cured, 11@12c. Sides, ribbed, 12c; clear do 13c. Breakfast, bacon, fair sales, 15c. Hams, sugar cured, 17c. Mess pork, $23 00@23 50 ₱ bbl. Lard—Chicago prime steam, 13c; Cincinnati kettle rendered, 13½@14c.

CHEESE—The receipts fall short of the demand, and prices are firm and tend upward. Reserve 29@30c. We quote as follows: Western Reserve at 14½@15c. Ohio Factory 14@15½c. Ohio Dairies 12c; New York Goshen 17@18c; Sweitzer 18c ₱ lb.

CORN MEAL—$3 00 per bbl; $1 90 ₱ bushel.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's Belle berries $13 ₱ barrel; other varieties at $10@11.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Pennsylvania $6@6 50; Philadelphia $6 75.

CANNED OIL—Sales standard brands at 22@24c by car load. Supply ample.

CEMENT—Sales of Louisville hydraulic at $3@3 50 ₱ barrel. Portland for ordinary grades ₱ barrel.

CANDLES—Supply fair; mould at 12½c; star, full weight, 10c; short weight, 17c; stearine 18@19c ₱ lb.

COAL—Sales of Eastern anthracite at $9@9 50 ₱ ton.

DRIED FRUIT—There is a fair demand, and sales are regularly made at the following figures: Quarters 9@9½c; choice halves, 12 @13c; peeled, 20@25c. Sound apples plenty and dull at 4c ₱ lb for bright, and 3c for slicks. Dried black berries, 19@13c; pitted cherries 25c ₱ lb; unpitted 8c ₱ lb.

EGGS—The supply continues heavy, and prices are weak and tending lower. We note sales fresh at 16@19c ₱ dozen; preserved dull at 17@18c.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Sales currants at 13@11½c ₱ lb; prunes 11½@12c; Valencia raisins 12½@13c; layer raisins $3 25 per box.

FEATHERS—Sales live geese feathers No 1 to the trade at 80c ₱ lb; 50c in a small way.

FLOUR—The receipts of flour for the past weeks amount to 2792 barrels, and for the last day of the month 823 barrels. Holders are firm in their views, and prices are firm and unchanged. We quote as follows: Choice white wheat, in bbls, $7 00, 7 25@7 50; good brands red wheat, $6 50@6 75, 6 90@7 25; choice Minnesota, for bakers use, $7 50@7 75; other grades less. Mill rates: National, (white wheat) in barrels $7 75; in sacks $7 in Van Handle, (Southern amber) in barrels $7 90, in sacks $6 70; Morning Glory, in barrels $6 60, in sacks $6 50; Palmetto, in barrels $6 85; in sacks $6 55.

GRAIN—The arrivals of grain since our last foot up as follows: Oats 173 sacks by canal; barley 180 sacks; wheat 984 sacks; corn 309 sacks. There is still a wide margin in the views of buyers and sellers, and correct figures are difficult to obtain. We give the following as the nominal rates: red winter $1 28@1 33; white $1 38@1 40a 1 43, the latter and extreme price for strictly prime. Corn steady, with small shade in quotations. Sales of mixed to prime yellow in bulk, 65@67c; store, 68@70c. Oats are held firm, with sales in wheat and from track at 48@49c; afore rates, 53@55c, per bushel. Rye held firmly; holders not anxious to sell. We quote at 80@85c per bushel. Barley in market, with light inquiry; spring, 80@85c; fall, 90@95c, per bushel.

GROCERIES—We have no change to note in prices. We are reported an active market at the following figures:

Raw Sugars—Choice 11¾c; prime 11¼c; good 10¾c; fair 9¾c. Pure Refining 11¼c; choice prime 11c; good 10¾c.

Refined Sugars—Hards 14¾c; A coffee 13c; B coffee 12½c; extra C 12½c; C yellow 12@12½c; Demerara, bbls, 12½c; bbls 12½c; ₱ lb.

Syrups—B and E 78c; white honey 70c; silverdrips 60c; extra honey 70@75c; lower grade 40 to 50c.

New Orleans Molasses—Good 65c; prime 70c; choice 75c.

Coffee—Strictly prime 20c; prime 19c; good 16½@17c; fair 15½@15½c; roasted in Mar. 20c.

Teas—Fancy Young Hyson $1 50; prime $1 25; fair $1 00; lower grades down to 70c; G. P. fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 00; Imperial fancy $1 40; prime good $1 25; fair $1 00; Oolong fancy $1 25; good 80c; fair 65@70c; Sonchong fancy $1 20; good 90c; fair 70@ 80c; Japan fancy $1 00; good 90c; fair 75c.

Spices—Grain pepper 21c. Pimento 16c. Cloves 20c. Cassia 60c.

Rice—Sales of choice Carolina at 9¼c; prime 8c.

Starch—Sales 12 4-lb packages 11½c; 6-lb packages 11½c.

Soda—Sales 6¾@7¼c ₱ lb.

HIDES—Regular sales at 3@3½c per lb.

HOMINY—Sales in a regular way at $5 00@6 00 for pearl.

HONEY—Sales at 30@35c ₱ lb.

HIDES—Green salted (all weights) 14½@15c; green unsalted, 13½@14c; cured, 14½@15c; green salted kip 14@16; do calf 16@18. Dry Flint nominal at 20@23c.

SKINS—Sales of new crop at 21@24c ₱ lb.

LIME—Cleveland white lime, $1 65. Limern $1 75.

LARD—Oil—Pittsburgh No. 1 $1 12; No. 2 80@85c. Cincinnati and Chicago winter strained $1 10 ₱ gallon.

MILL FEED—Middlings, choice ₱ 100 lbs $2 00; seconds $1 75; shorts $1 65; chopped feed $1 65; chopped corn and oats $1 45; chopped corn, $1 60; bolted corn meal, 85c.

POULTRY—Dressed chickens sold at 12@14c ₱ lb; turkeys 16@18c ₱ lb.

POTATOES—The supply is fully up to the demand; sales from first hands at $1 10@1 20 ₱ bush; store $1 40@1 50.

PEANUTS—Sales at 6@8c for new Tennessee.

RYE FLOUR—Market is firm at $5 75@6 00 ₱ barrel.

ROYAL ENAMEL—Sales 5 gallon cans $1 50; 3 do $2 00; 1 do $2 00 per dozen.

ROSIN—Regular pale sold at 4½@4½c ₱ lb.

SUMAC—Sales of Tennessee at 4½c per ₱ lb.

SALT—Sales by the car load at $1 60@1 65; the usual advance in store.

SEEDS—Sales in lots as follows: Clover seed $6 25 @7 00 ₱ bush; timothy $3 00@3 50; flaxseed, $2 15 @2 20.

SAPOLIO—Sales at $5 50 per half gross.

SOAP—Babbitt's, 11c; Oakley's, 10½c; chemical olive, 8c; rosin, No. 1, 6c ₱ lb.

SODA—Sales by kegs 6c; Sales, assorted papers 8c; sal soda 2½c ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales of city refined at 8½@8¾c ₱ lb.

TURNIPS—Sales by the barrel at $2 00; basketed at 60@75c.

WOODENWARE—Pails, 2 hoop, $2 40; 3 hoop $2 65. Tubs, No. 1, 3 hoops, $11 00; No. 2, 2 hoops, $9 50; No. 3, 2 hoops, $8 50. Washboards, $2 50.

WILLOWS—Sales of Kentucky Willows at 10c ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Highwines, common, unrectified 25c; proof rectified $1 06; rye and corn $1 65@1 75 ₱ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $4 00@8 00 ₱ gallon, as to age.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, March 1, 1871.

REMARKS—The market was a quiet one. There was some feeling decline on Monday, and 41½ was sold at a slight decline from the previous day's figures. The decline induced buyers to purchase a few thousand barrels. Still there is ample room for improvement. The following are the current rates:

CRUDE.

The nominal figures were as follows: Spot 11¼@ 11½c, S. O. till July 10½c, R. O. till July 11c½, R. O all year 12c, S. O. all year 10½c.

SALES:

1,000 bbls spot.....11½c
1,000 bbls spot.....11½c
1,000 bbls S. O. March.....11½c
1,000 bbls spot.....11½c
250 bbls Spot Series.....11½c

REFINED.

The market was entirely devoid of animation. We did not learn of a single transaction for any description. The nominal rates for the various deliveries were as follows: Spot, 24¾c; March, 24¾c; April, 25c; May, 25¾c; June, 26½c; R. O. till July, 26½c.

COOPERAGE.

Oil Barrels—Market dull. Sales 748 city made on spot, at $1 70; 570 on wharf at $1 65; 1,000 city made at $1 70 delivered.

[Western Union Telegraph Line.]

NEW YORK, February 28.—Closing market of the 27th.—For crude in bulk there is a little more inquiry at 11¾c; sale 1,000 bbls at 11¾c. Refined is very quiet; we quote at 24½c, with a small lot of 250 bbls sold at this price, and a cargo of 5,000 bbls reported sold at 24½c. Philadelphia delivery dull, nominal and unchanged. Refined 24¾@24¾c; 500 bbls sold for April at 25c.

TITUSVILLE, February 28.—There was no material change in prices to-day, though a firmer feeling was apparent upon the lower creek, occasioned by an increased inquiry.

SALES:

1,000 bbls upper creek.....24 37½
1,000 bbls upper creek.....24 25c
1,500 bbls lower creek.....24 40
1,000 bbls Oil city, 47 gravity.....24 85
1,000 bbls Oil City, 46 gravity.....24 60½

LATER—March 1.—Upper creek, $24 25@24 30.

PETROLEUM CENTER, March 1.—Market firm, holding at $24 25@24 50.

OIL CITY, March 1.—Market quiet and firm; little doing; gravity 47, on lower creek, $1 25@1 35—$1 50 at Oil City.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1.—Market quiet; S. W. 24¾c; March 24½c; April 25c; May 15½c; June 25½c; cases 29½@30c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

NEW YORK, March 1, 3 P. M.—Market dull and prices against the same. We quote crude at 14¾ to 15c; refined 24½c. No transactions.

PARKER'S LANDING, March 1.—Market firm at $1 40 bid; not much doing.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1, 5 P. M.—March 24½c asked; April 25c bid; May 25½c asked; April and May 25½c; April to July 25¾c bid. Crude 13¾c. Sales 3,000 bbls refined, March at 24½c; 1,000 bbls April at 25c.

TITUSVILLE, March.—Market very quiet and nothing doing; 47 gravity $1 30@1 35.

OIL CITY, March 1.—Market very dull; irrespective of gravity $1 00.

TIONESTA, March 1.—Market quiet at $1 20.

PLEASANTVILLE, March 1.—Market quiet at $1 20.

PETROLEUM CENTER, March 1.—Market quiet and firm; bidding $4 20 to $4 25; holders firm at $4 40. No sales.

Crude Oil Received by Allegheny Valley R. R.

Duncan & Young to Chimenes Oil Works, 400 bbls.
W. Kennedy to Rees & Weeks, 74 bbls.
Thos. Chess to H. W. C. Tweedie' 74 obls.

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Chimene Oil Work	400	Reehive Oil Works	74
H. W. C. Tweedie	74	J. B. Ramsay	74
Total			622

City Gauger's Report.

We are indebted to Mr. McGee, oil gauger, for the following brief statement of the business transacted during the month of February, ending 28th:

No. of bbls gauged city month ending Feb.	14,604
No. of bbls gauged last two days	1,092
Total	21,687

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, March 1.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; sales 1,200 bushels No 1 red winter at $1 40. Corn dull. Sales 2,000 bush oats at 54c. Crude petroleum firm at 25½@25¾c. refined firm at 22½c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1871.

The arrivals of cattle this week have been light, and quality about on an average with that of other weeks. Some buyers are here from the east, but they are taking but few cattle, the bad markets they have had lately making them very timid and cautious. The market is very slow on fat cattle and prices even lower than last week, with very few cattle selling. Stock cattle are selling more brisk to-day than for some time past, and prices a little stronger on this class of cattle than last week. Below find current rates of cattle to-day: Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 steer, $6 50@6 75; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200, $5 50@6 00; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, $5 50; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500, $4 00@5 00; stock steers, 800 to 1,000, $4 50@5 25.

Hogs.

The run of hogs to-day fair. The demand is hardly equal to the supply, and quite a number of hogs are in the pens unsold. They are mostly of the class denominated Yorkers, the buyers of which are not in the market to-day. This has the effect of making trade in hogs almost lifeless. The quality of the hogs this week is medium, and prices fully ¼c, on prime, and ¼c on Yorkers, lower than last week. Below find prices ruling to-day: Extra, Philadelphia, $8 25; good to prime, Philadelphia, 225 to 250 lbs, $7 75@8 00; good to prime, New York, 180 to 220 lbs, $7 12½@7 25; rough to common, $7 00; light stock hogs, 80 to 150 lbs, not profitable.

Sheep.

The run of sheep till noon to-day is fair. The market this morning opened up brisk, owing to the fact that nothing had been sold yesterday, New York buyers taking freely at prices about the same as those of last week. This afternoon the market became dull, and sales are not easily effected as in the morning. To-night there is about twenty cars in the pens unsold. Quotations to-day as follows: Extra, 100 to 110 lbs, $5 00@5 25; Good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, $4 75@5 00; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $4 50@4 75; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, $3 50@4 25; foot rot and scalawag, by the head, $1 00@3 00.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1871.

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Druggists.

Acids.			Magne cal ₱ lb	75	@ 1 40
Acetic	₱ lb	18 @ 23	Carb	75	@ 1 40
Citric	₱ lb	112	Manna S F R	1	55
Oxalic	₱ lb	12	Morph sul	2	15
Tartaric	₱ lb	72	Nutm No 1 ₱ lb	1	18
Alcohol, gall	1 95	@ 2 20	No 2		1 00
Alcoes.			Bergamot ₱ lb	6 50	@ 7 00
Cape	₱ lb	16	Lavender fl oz	28	@ 30
Socot	₱ lb	85	—Cinnam ₱ lb	2	00
Am Carb	₱ lb	23 @ 25	—Cloves ₱ lb	2	27
—Aqua	₱ lb	12 @ 14	—Ol		
Arsenic	₱ lb	10 @ 12	Coal tar gal	2 00	@ 2 50
Balsams	₱ lb	85 @ 1	Lemon ₱ lb	4 00	@ 4 50
Copaiba	₱ lb	45 @ 50	Linseed gall	1 25	@ 1 30
Bal. Copa	₱ lb	90	Neats f gall	1 25	@ 1 40
Bay Rum	gal	3 75 @ 4 50	Olive	2 50	@ 3 00
Bark.			—quarts doz	2 50	@ 15 00
Cassia	₱ lb	54	Origan ₱ lb	4 00	@ 4 50
Cinch y'l	₱ lb	1 60 @ 1 65	Origan ₱ lb	1 80	@ 1 25
Pale	₱ lb	45 @ 50	Pepper ₱ lb	4 00	@ 4 50
Yellow	₱ lb	45 @ 50	Rosemary ₱ lb	1 50	@ 2 00
Blank Books			Sassfras ₱ lb	1 50	@ 2 00
American	₱ lb	5 @ 6	Sperm gall	2 00	@ 2 25
Canal	₱ lb	11 @ 16	Spirits gall	2	@ 2 50
German	₱ lb	7 @ 9	Whale gall	95	@ 1 00
Blue Mass	₱ lb	60	Wintergreen	3	@ 3 50
Blue Vit	₱ lb	11½@ 13	Opium ₱ lb	5	50
Brimstone	₱ lb	4½@ 5	Oxide bis	4 50	@ 5 50
Brims roll	₱ lb	5½@ 7½	Phosphorus		
Flor Sul	₱ lb	5½@ 6	Prussiate		
Calomel A	₱ lb	1 40	Chlorate	45	@ 48
Caustic	₱ lb	1 40	Yellow	1 40	@ 1 50
Camp ref	₱ lb	80 @ 84	Putty	2½	@ 4½
Cantharis	₱ 2 00	@ 2 25	Quicksilver	70	@ 75
Cham. Ger	₱ lb	28	Rosin	2 00	@ 6 00
Chalk	₱ lb	4	Soda		
Chloro'm	₱ lb	1 44	Gentian	7½	@ 8
Cloves	₱ lb	50	Ginger Jamca	20	@ 22
Cochineal	₱ lb	54 @ 60	Spread Eagle	7½	@ 8
Cop Sul	₱ lb	6½@ 7	Saleratus	5	@ 6
Copperas	₱ lb	2½@ 3	Salap pow	1 75	@ 2 00
Cream Tar	₱ lb	35 @ 38	Sal Soda	2½	@ 3
Cubebs	₱ lb	28	Rhub E	1 60	@ 2 00
Cudbear	₱ lb	25 @ 30	Rhub C	1	@ 1 25
Emery Fin	₱ lb	10 @ 12	Senega	1	@ 1 50
Ether N'P	₱ lb	60 @ 65	Sarsap	1	@ 1 25
Sulph	₱ lb	60 @ 65	Sal Germ		
Ext Log	₱ lb	12½@ 14	Sal Soda	2½	@ 3
—Log Cals	₱ lb	20 @ 22	—Epsom	5	@ 6
—Italian	₱ lb	50	—Rochelle	45	@ 50
—Sicily	₱ lb	25	Saltpetre		
Fustic chi	₱ lb	3 @ 4	Canary	9	@ 9½
Galls Aleppo	₱ lb	40 @ 41	Hemp	9	@ 10
Indigo	₱ lb	1	Cardamon	1	@ 1 40
Arabic sts	₱ lb	52 @ 57	Mustard	19	@ 22
Gum Tra	₱ lb	60 @ 65	Poppy		
Shellac	₱ lb	45 @ 50	Rape	9	@ 10
Myrrh	₱ lb	45 @ 50	Worm	40	@ 45
Opium	₱ lb	5 50 @ 6 00	Wormseed	1	@ 1 25
Shellac bleach	₱ lb	50 @ 55	Wormseed, Levant	1	@ 1 25
Tragacanth	₱ lb	1 00 @ 1 25	Vitriol, blue	7½	@ 8
Turpentine	₱ lb	30 @ 35	Vitriol, white	10	@ 12
Vanilla	₱ lb	9 00 @ 10 00	Vitriol, green	6	@ 7
Zinc	₱ lb	8 @ 9	Zinc, sulphate	4	@ 5
Madder	₱ lb	17 @ 19	Yellow Red	3	@ 4½

HARDWARE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1871.

IRON AND STEEL.

Iron	5½c
Tool steel	11 @ 15c
Machinery steel	10½c
Cast steel	15c
Cast spring steel	19 c
Cast plow slab steel	10 c
German plow slab steel	9 c

HORSE SHOES.

	Per Keg.
100 keg lots	$4 75
Smaller lots	5 00

Mule shoes $1 higher.

ANVILS.

Solid cast steel	12c
Cast steel faces	10c
Wrought iron castings	8c

SMITH SLEIGHS.

	Price ₱ lb.
Cast steel face and plate, polished, 6 to 24 lbs	11c
Extra cast steel face and plate, polished, 6 to 24 lbs	12c
Solid cast steel, polished, 6 to 24 lbs	12c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 6 to 24 lbs	32½c

COFFIN PLATE SLEIGHS.

THE VERY LATEST.

WASHINGTON.

Indian Appropriation Bill Passed.

No More Treaties to be Made—Other Important Changes—Chances for a Short First Session—Commissioner Pleasanton Anxious About His Measures—Payment of Claims of Loyal Southerners—Speculations as to the Action of the Republican Caucus To-night—Judge Kelley Pressed for Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee—An Effort to be Made to Reduce the Duty on Salt, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1, 1871.

The Indian Appropriation Bill.

The call of bills on the Speaker's table was interrupted to-day by the privileged report of the Conference Committee on the Indian Appropriation bill. Messrs. Sargent and Beck both made speeches in explanation of the report, and both united in saying they considered the present bill the best measure of the kind ever presented to Congress. The House gains in it a concession struggled for for several years, to wit: A provision that the Senate shall make no more treaties with independent Indian tribes, and this, without any expressed recognition of the validity of treaties heretofore made. This is regarded by the House as a fortunate settlement of a long controversy. Another provision of the bill considered important and valuable is the item prohibiting the making of contracts with Indians without the consent of the Secretary of the Interior, to which severe penalties for the violation of it are attached. This, it is thought, will put an end to any further operations like the recent notorious ones of Mr. James G. Blunt. No vouchers are to be paid without examination and certification of the Indian Commissioner. The report was adopted, and has also been adopted by the Senate. The amount appropriated does not vary much from the amount originally named when the bill first came before the House.

Chances for a Short First Session.

There is just a possibility that all the appropriation bills will be passed before the end of the session. In that case the chances for a brief first session of the next Congress will be much improved; but if any bill fails the speaker will have to appoint an appropriation committee, and while it is at work new business will be likely to be introduced, appointment of all the committees forced, and adjournment postponed indefinitely.

Gen. Pleasanton on the Anxious Seat.

The members of the Cabinet are not the only ones in a condition of anxious uncertainty at this time. Commissioner Pleasanton would like to read Congress a caustic lecture on the failure thus far to enact his recommendations in regard to the income tax, and the exportation of whisky. It now looks as if in the matter upon which he is at odds with his official head, Congress would neglect to give him a victory.

Butler's Ku-Klux Bill.

General Butler intends making another effort to get his Ku-Klux suppression act before the House, but it is so near the end of the session that even if it passes the House it will be comparatively easy to ak it to death in the Senate.

Payment of Claims of Loyal Southerners.

McDonald's amendment to the army appropriation bill extending the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims to all cases of loyal citizens in the Southern States, and appropriating four hundred thousand dollars to pay said loyal citizens for whatever stores they may have furnished our army during the war, came over to-day as a fruitful legacy from last night's session, when it was compiled the entire evening in consideration, and to-day gave rise to three hours' debate. Most of the Southern Senators broke through party lines and acted with the Democracy on this measure, which was to vote any deficiency in the appropriation for the payment of the debts. Casserly on several occasions offered amendments which tended to throw wide open the doors of litigation, and saddle the Government with demands to pay for all damages to private property arising from the late rebellion, but they were promptly and overwhelmingly voted down. The amendment passed as originally offered, with a proviso inserted that seems to be in accordance with the *prima facie* evidence of loyalty in behalf of all preferring claims under this section. It is thought in various quarters that this is a dangerous subject on which to legislate, and that the amounts the Government will be held liable for under the present amendment will amount to many millions, and that especially will it be an inducement for thousands to perjure themselves in order that they may get a hearing before the Court of Claims. The prospect is, however, that the House will not adopt the amendment, even though it should be reached, which latter event is highly improbable. Prominent members of the House have already announced their intention to strenuously oppose it in case it should come up.

The Caucus To-night.

There is much quiet talk about the action of the Republican caucus to-morrow night. It is said that a combination of Republicans has required of Mr. Blaine, as a condition of their support, that he pledge himself to the appointment of Garfield as Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and that thus far he has declined to do so. Some Republicans have expressed the opinion that there is a possibility that no Speaker will be elected to-morrow night, the meaning of which is there may be three candidates for the place. It is said the Pennsylvanians desire the Chairmanship of the Ways and Means for Mr. Kelley. The Democrats have not yet settled upon their candidate, but Cox, of New York, and Morgan, of Ohio, are the most conspicuous contestants for the honor of Democratic support.

A Position for a Pennsylvanian.

Pennsylvania having failed thus far to get a place in the Cabinet, has settled down on one of the prominent department positions. It has been rumored for some time that Judge Otto, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, was soon to retire, and several names have from time to time been mentioned in connection with the successorship. Cameron had an interview to-day with the President in reference to this matter, and the rumor now is that a prominent Philadelphian will be appointed to this office in a few days.

An Effort to Reduce the Duty on Salt.

The Hon. Dennis McCarthy, of Syracuse, will move to-morrow to suspend the rules and pass a resolution reducing the duty on salt fifty per cent. He was intending to do so to-day, but could not get the floor. Some other members were striving to get the floor in order to get in a resolution to take off the duty entirely, but he persuaded them to defer their effort.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1, 1871.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations: Milton Turner, Minister Resident and Consul General to Liberia. Consuls—Henry Fox, Plymouth, England; Henry J. Zimmerman, Cordova, Argentine Republic; Elmer Dahl, Martinique; Homer H. Houghton, Pernambuco-James E. Marsh, Surveyor of Customs, Kansas City, Mo.; John K. Miller, Collector of Internal Revenue, Sixteenth District of Tennessee; James R. Rollo-schilds, Collector of Internal Revenue, Fifth District of Ohio. Postmasters—Mrs. Rebecca Fort Madison, Iowa; L. M. Haverstick, Rock Island; Oliver C. Poston, Hayward, Indiana; Mrs. Memoria Lowe, Xenia, Ohio; E. Shertz, Marshalltown, Iowa; C. W. Griggs, Elizabethtown, Ky.; Samuel O. McDowell, Columbus, Ky.; John J. Sykes, Greenville, Cal.; E. J. Stuart, Chetopah, Kansas; J. E. Williams, Baxter Springs, Kansas. Miscellaneous—Thomas J. Miller, of California, Receiver of Public Moneys, and John L. Ward, Register of Land Office, Susanville, District of California.

VETO MESSAGE.

A veto message is lying on the Speaker's table, the President having returned a private bill without his signature.

THE LOBBYISTS AT WORK.

During the clearing of the Speaker's table to-day of a hundred or more Senate and House bills the lobbies were occupied by interested parties calling out members of Congress to talk with them, and evincing much zeal in their movements.

PROSPECT OF APPROPRIATION BILLS IN THE SENATE.

Although the Senate is much behind with public business, Senators say they will be able to pass all the remaining general appropriation bills by the end of this session.

PERSONAL.

Sir John A. McDonald, of the High Commission, arrived to-day.

PEACE,

THE TRIUMPHAL ENTRY.

Streets of Paris Found Deserted.

No Opposition Made by the People.

The City Clothed in Mourning.

Interesting Scenes and Incidents.

FRANCE.

The Triumphal Entry—No Resistance Offered.

PARIS, March 1.—The head of the column of the Eleventh corps, Gen. Voinboe, is just entering the Pont du Jour and Porte Maillot, and is moving towards the Arc du Triomphe. No hostile movement of the populace has yet been seen, and the prospect of a collision is diminishing.

Entry of Paris by the Germans—The Streets Deserted—The Position Chosen for their Occupation Admirable for Strategic Purposes.

Special to the Herald.]

PARIS, Noon, March 1.—Last night a rumor prevailed that the enemy had given up his intended occupation, and it found credit in many quarters. The completion of the preparations and activity of the authorities, however, forbade the hope of any truth in the rumor. Tha scenes in portions of the city began at midnight. Crowded crowds had gathered at Montmartre and Belleville nearly all night, listening to incendiary speeches and shouting defiance at the Prussians. Since Vinoy's proclamation the best part of the National Guard have been active in perfecting barricades as safeguards against the approach of armed crowds, to the line marked out by the Germans. At an early hour in the morning the preparations were completed.

This morning the streets presented a singular appearance, from the absence of people and shops. The most entire desertion of the line of march, except by strong bodies of regular French troops, who occupied the triangle during the night with the intention of falling back on the advance of the Prussians, and taking positions commanding the approaches to the line.

The Paris press, which are beginning to fear the consequences of their rash utterances, are making a last appeal to the people to abstain from acts likely to bring terrible disasters upon France without improving her position or altering the result.

At the hour which had been appointed, ten o'clock, the first representative corps of the victorious army entered the enciente under the eye of his Imperial Majesty. In accordance with the programme, favored by the splendid weather, the Eleventh corps, numbering 30,000, with thirty-six pieces of field artillery and the usual proportion of cavalry, under command of General Von Boss, advanced in two columns, one at Porte Neuilly, the other at Pont du Jour. The former advanced at a pretty rapid pace up the avenue Grand Armee, direct for the Arc do Triumphe, the French troops vacating the streets as the Germans approached. The other column, entering at the Pont du Jour, below Autiuel, commenced the march along the quay on the north side of the Seine, direct for the Place de la Concorde, when the rendezvous of the two columns is fixed.

The zone surrendered to the Germans was almost entirely free of French. It commences at the extreme southwest corner of the enciente, which forms a point and runs in the shape of an irregular triangle, of which the base forms the east side, the enciente from Pont du Jour to Pont des Tirnie the west, the Pantoro Honore, avenue des Ternes from the Rue Rennes to the enciente the south side, or base. The only points within these limits retained by the French are the following establishments of the army of Paris, the Quai de Bercy, and the Pont du Jena. The triangle was admirably chosen for strategic purposes, with its right protected by the Seine, nothing could exceed the splendid appearance of the troops, despite the hard service they had seen. The rest afforded them during the armistice seems to have obliterated most of the traces of the campaign.

The shops closed the windows facing the streets, and the aspect of the city is desolate. The few journals are posted as pipnets on every avenue, with lines of sentinels to prevent the approach to the enciente going beyond the line of demarcation. From ten to twelve o'clock A. M. the same aspect was presented, with more people in the streets in small crowds, and with more Nationals on duty. At the Rue Royale, Rivoli and the Place Concorde there were considerable lines of wagons cutting off communication with the Champs Elysees. All pass the Champs Elysees. Most of the women out are in mourning and going to mass. The men are depressed in spirits, and the movement is dull. On the night of the entry of Paris and France, but no threats against the government. The city has been hardly a person was seen. All the houses are closed.

At 11 o'clock the head of the Prussian advance was seen rounding the Arc de Triomphe. To the surprise of the few who were present, both men and women began to cheer. The Prussians, in fact, were boys and a few workmen were left. The German cheers were drowned by cries of rage, leading to the dispersion of the groups, to search the streets and returning therefrom. Not the slightest attempt at disturbance occurred. The entire march of the troops was admirable. About 4,000 infantry and cavalry only advanced. There was no music but a drum and trumpet, and a trumpet sounded. A splendid body of men, whose marching is equal to household troops, halted opposite the Palais d'Industrie, while the others took possession of by the hussars. A few Uhlans ride down France de la Concorde, where they were met with derision the faces of the statues covered with crape. The Germans are quartered in the most central aspect of the city and the desertion of the streets.

The only incident observed was the following: A Frenchman, respectably dressed, went up to a Prussian sentinel and struck him in the face. He resisted civilly, when a workman near beat and kicked the Frenchman severely. The latter cries of "assassin." The German officers only laughed.

At precisely thirteen minutes past eight the first of the Prussians were visible in the Champs Elysees, with the gate six hussars spread out and came up the Avenue Grand Armee at a rapid trot, sometimes breaking into a hard gallop. Ten paces in advance of these rode a young officer, about twenty years of age, sword in hand, and his face was selected in honor of and reward for his great personal gallantry at Sedan. They were carried carbines, resting on their thighs, and on they came, at a rattling pace. The young leader looked as gallant a fellow as ever held a command. A small party dashed to the Arc de Triomphe, and under it they went, looking up at the figures on the stones and sand, which had been left possibly to give them a passage. They came sharp up at the top of the Champs Elysees, with the Tuileries in front. As I turned towards the Avenue de Trocadero, I saw nothing but a group of hussars at his side, galloping up the avenue, and behind them, at a little distance, a dozen hussars in front of infantry—a few seen approaching, but at such a distance that the little square of cavalry was for a moment entirely unapparent. When I reached the Arc I asked the young officer his name. He replied politely, Lieutenant Von Bernardy, of the Fourteenth Hussars. As he was speaking his captain joined the party, and there was an expression of curiosity and surprise about both, but no swaggering. After a few minutes pigeets were detached to each avenue, and the men started on a gallop, but soon returned with reports. Bernardy sat coolly, stroking the mane of his horse with his sabre, not noticing the rapidly growing crowd which his arrival had provoked. More hussars soon came along the line of half-past eight the whole squadron assembled on the neatly side of the arc. A motley two hundred looked on with a mixture of indifference and indignation, but there was no external sign of rage. At a quarter of nine the first prize, the cry of the entry of the Prussians, followed by fifty officers, with all kinds of arms and all sorts of uniforms. They did not stop, but rode down the Champs Elysees to the palace of Queen Christina, where their headquarters were established. Each of the officers, Count Waldensee, halted to shake hands with one of our group, an English gentleman. They chatted a minutes, but differently after the Prussians had passed, this gentleman was attacked by three men in blouses, but he managed to keep them off. Three hundred yards behind the staff came a battalion of the Eighty-eighth, with drums and fifes. Then came troops of the line straggling. Rear regimental number I couldn't see. Then marched a mixed detachment of Bavarian, consisting of infantry and cavalry, followed by two hundred men of the Seventh corps. Then came a column consisting of about a dozen officers of artillery at the head of a little column, which was closed by some thirty red horses and coal-ranging together probably 2,000 men, brought up the rear. By a quarter past nine the whole body had entered the Arc du Triomphe, and was descending the Elysees. Several hundred were now assembled, but no real crowd. All seemed tranquil, and the whole manifested little ill temper. At a quarter past ten the patrol of hussars came from the Arc and trotted to Porte Maillot. At the same moment a half dozen infantry soldiers turned the corner of the avenue, closed and looked down on the Pares near the avenue Del Imperatrice, then entered the Rue de Presbourg and began hustling from the houses surrounding the Place de la Etoile, whose doors were all open on that street. The moment the solitary sentry at the Arc observed the non-surrounded him, gazing and gaping like so many children. At the latter point the entry began to terminate in front of the Palais d'Industrie, where the troops halted. Women began to appear in a passion at the novel sight, no terrorized fear in the females. The men present were mainly foreigners.

At the du Jour only 400 dragoons had entered up to ten o'clock. No advance guard had been pushed forward. The Bois de Boulogne is entirely deserted, except here and there on the corner of the main avenue a hussar sat like a statue on his horse. Small patrols of cavalry passed occasionally along the lake. Troops were passing in some number at the Porte Maillot to the Bois de Boulogne and marching towards Port Nouily. These had crossed the Seine on a pontoon bridge last last night near Point du Jour. The inhabitants of Bois de Boulogne are perfectly good humored.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Germans of St. Louis will have a grand peace celebration on the 11th and 12th inst.

Nothing new was elicited by the Legislative Committee yesterday, in regard to the New Hamburg disaster.

In twenty minutes yesterday the merchants of St. Louis contributed $3,500 for the suffering French.

Letters received in Havana state that a battle was fought on the 16th, between six hundred insurgents under Maximo Gomez, and four hundred Spaniards, near Mazari. The Spaniards fought with great bravary, but their ammunition becoming exhausted, they were ordered to retreat. The loss was heavy on both sides. The Spaniards had one hundred and sixty killed. The number of insurgents killed is unknown, but their loss is believed to have been equally disastrous.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company received yesterday their first patent from the Government for land, being for 6,400 acres.

Adam Diehl, for ten years an engineer on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, committed suicide in Cleveland yesterday, by shooting himself through the stomach. He was found dead in his bed last evening. Whisky was the cause of the suicide.

On Friday last Nicholas Magerns, a German farmer residing near Hopkinton, Iowa, while drunk, drove his team into Cedar river and was drowned.

At Albany, N. Y., telegram of yesterday, says: Some time since the canal appraisers awarded a claim of damages to the city of Rochester, amounting to $78,810. Since then they have discovered that they were imposed upon and have reopened the case.

The nineteenth annual session of the Kentucky Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met in Louisville yesterday, Bishop Clark presiding. Seventy ministers are in attendance.

Bids for the construction of the retaining wall of the Louisville and Portland canal were opened on Tuesday by General Weitzel, as follows: Brannon, Cobb & Co., $419,055; Brehon & Werth, $383,573; H. McGilnsey & Co., $320,255; Boyle, Roach & Co., $320,545; Samuel Black & Co., $316,264; Byrne & McKenzie, $256,329.

The billiard tournament closed at Hartford, Conn., last evening. Clark E. Wilson, of Providence, R. I., won the first prize, the cue and ball. The second and third prizes are to be played for on ties this afternoon.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 1, 1871.

A CLUB OF CITY FARMERS.

The Rural Club, a New York social and agricultural organization, was formed to-night with Horace Greeley as President, and N. C. Ely, D. D., T. Moore, and Dr. J. V. C. Smith, Vice Presidents.

GERMAN CELEBRATION OF PEACE.

A meeting of Germans was held to-night, to arrange for a peace celebration, at which all classes and societies of German citizens will be represented. On the arrival to-night of a dispatch announcing the ratification of the terms of peace by the Bordeaux Assembly, the whole assembly rose and cheered enthusiastically.

ARRIVAL.

Arrived, the steamer Russia, from Liverpool. Sir Stafford H. Northcote, one of the Joint High Commissioners, was a passenger.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1, 1871.

SENATE.

The Senate took up the Army appropriation bill, the question being on Mr. McDonald's amendment to pay for quartermaster and commissary stores furnished the army by loyal citizens of the South. The various modifications the amendment was adopted, yeas 34, nays 32.

Mr. COLE, from the Committee on Conference on the Indian appropriation bill, submitted a report, which was read, and after considerable discussion agreed to.

A bill repealing the duty on coal was received from the House and read for the first time. Mr. VICKERS objected to the second reading.

The Army Appropriation bill was again taken up. The bill was then passed, and the Naval Appropriation bill taken up as in Committee of the Whole. After disposing of twenty pages of the bill the Senate at 4:30 went into executive session, and soon after took a recess till evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The Naval Appropriation bill was proceeded with. The Committee on Appropriations reported an amendment to strike out the proviso that the $50,000 appropriated at the last session to defray the expenses of the expedition to the North Pole shall not be carried to the surplus fund or covered into the Treasury, but may be applied to the future expenses of said expedition.

Mr. NYE said Captain Hall had completed his preparations for starting with the expedition, about the 1st of May, and he hoped the appropriation would be left until Captain Hall called for it.

Mr. CHANDLER said he would vote with his friend, if that would promote it, when the North Pole was discovered not to bring in a bill to subdivide a line of steamers to that point. (Great laughter.)

Mr. NYE said that if he did he would provide that the steamers should start from Detroit. (Renewed laughter.)

The amendment of the Committee was then disagreed to, ayes 20, nays 25, and the proviso stands as passed by the House.

Mr. SCOTT moved and advocated an amendment appropriating $200,000 for the removal of the working portion of the Philadelphia navy yard to League Island. At his request a letter of the Secretary of the Navy explaining the removal was read.

The amendment was finally laid on the table.

Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. ALLISON, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back, adversely, the bill providing no tax shall be imposed upon any undistributed sums added to the contingent fund of insurance companies, or to their reserved premiums.

Mr. MERCUR moved to suspend the rules and propose a substitute for the pending bill, which excepted the triangle during the night with the intention of falling back on the advance of the Prussians, and taking positions commanding the approaches to the line.

The Paris press, which are beginning to fear the consequences of their rash utterances, are making a last appeal to the people to abstain from acts likely to bring terrible disasters upon France without improving her position or altering the result.

At the hour which had been appointed, ten o'clock, the first representative corps of the victorious army entered the enciente under the eye of his Imperial Majesty. In accordance with the programme, favored by the splendid weather, the Eleventh corps, numbering 30,000, with thirty-six pieces of field artillery and the usual proportion of cavalry, under command of General Von Boss, advanced in two columns, one at Porte Neuilly, the other at Pont du Jour. The former advanced at a pretty rapid pace up the avenue Grand Armee, direct for the Arc do Triumphe, the French troops vacating the streets as the Germans approached. The other column, entering at the Pont du Jour, below Autiuel, commenced the march along the quay on the north side of the Seine, direct for the Place de la Concorde, when the rendezvous of the two columns is fixed.

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Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, March 1.—Cotton dull, low middling 15c. Bulk meats 8½c, 11½@12c packed; bacon clear sides 12c; shoulders 9½c. Corn 70c. Oats 60c. Flour $5 0 @ 8 50.

New Orleans Grocery Market.

NEW ORLEANS, March 1.—Sugar—Demand good; prime 10@12c. Molasses—prime 59@60c. Coffee—prime 19@20c.

THE WHEELING BANK FAILURE.

Presenting Claims—Division of the Funds, if Any Remain, to be Made—Cared From the Norway Iron Company.

The Wheeling *Register* of yesterday says: An immense crowd of persons gathered in front of the Wheeling Savings Institution yesterday, before the time announced for the opening of the doors of that institution, to receive certificates of the amounts due them. Such eagerness and anxiety had not been seen for some time. Every man in the crowd seemed anxious to get his account fixed up first, as if that priority would give him the first chance at the funds, should there be any. All received their papers and went off satisfied, and the crowd had been passed anyhow. The bank will be open every morning until further notice, for the purpose of receiving what the bank owes and what its assets are, the money, if there is any, will be divided out to all alike.

W. A. Dietrick, Secretary of the Norway Iron Manufacturing Company, publishes the following sworn statement:

"It having been stated that the Norway Iron Manufacturing Company had overdrawn its account in the Wheeling Savings Institution, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, I have to say that during the whole time I have been Secretary of the company (about one year), we have kept no account there, had no bills discounted, and had no connection whatever with the said institution, their name not appearing on our books. Some money had been advanced by A. G. Quarrier ,previous, at different times, the amount of which is not at all as rumored, and all of which had been advanced before May, 1870. I have never been aware that one dollar of this money belonged to the Savings Institution. Of this indebtedness to A. G. Quarrier, we paid about eleven thousand dollars during last year.

Public Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—We have had a surfeit of burlesque in Pittsburgh this season, and this fact was clearly demonstrated when we think, by the exceedingly meagre attendance at the Pittsburgh Opera House, last evening. The burlesque ballet sisters gave for the second time the burlesque of the "Little Don Giovanni." The bill for this evening is a new drama by F. E. Mackey, written for Miss Ella Zavistowski, called "Found on a Doorstep." That it may prove better and more attractive than that which has preceded it we may hope; that it could be less so, we do not believe.

OPERA HOUSE.—The great combination of attractions here are meeting with cordial appreciation at the hands of constantly augmenting numbers. The mere enumeration of novelties should be sufficient to convince all that at no place can a more agreeable hour be spent. There are the Kiralfy troupe, the Walhalla troupe, Betty and Emily Rigl, the Opera ballet troupe, Little Vic, and the Lingards, all active and many more. The prismatic fountain is of itself worth the price of admission. There will be an entire change of programme this evening.

VARIETIES.—The female minstrels, in their unique and airy costumes, are the great attraction here. There was standing room only last night, and probable hour be spent. There are the Kiralfy troupe, the Walhalla troupe, Betty and Emily Rigl, the Opera ballet troupe, Little Vic, and the Lingards, all active and many more. The prismatic fountain is of itself worth the price of admission. There will be an entire change of programme this evening.

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TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Boarding—37 Anderson street, Allegheny.
Statement—Bank of Pittsburgh.
Situation Wanted—11 Commercial office.
Situation Wanted—Coachman, Commercial office.
Building Lot Wanted—Builder, Commercial office.
Hotel for Sale—Zadok Strodt.
Dissolution Notice—J. H. McFadden & Co.
Notice—Penn Avenue Trust Co.
Piano Wanted—M. Alexander.
U. S. Marshal's Sale—A. Murdock.
Notice—Westmoreland Coal Company.
Boarding—No. 163 Fourth avenue.
Pianos, Organs and Melodeons—Mellor & Hazen.
Spring Overcoats—42 Sixth street.
Excursion—Mt. Pleasant.
Trimble's Varieties Theater.
Library Hall—Mlle. Christina Nilsson, March 24.
Opera House—Walhalla and Hooplastic Troupes.
Pittsburgh Opera House—Zavistowski Sisters.
Library Hall—Thomas' Concerts, March 3, 4 and 6.
Lecture at Minersville—Rev. Geo. F. Hays.
Crushed Crackers—Marvin's.
Onion Ale—Pier, Dannals & Co.
Spindle—Jesse H. Lippincott.
Wood Sawing Machines—116 Market street.
Brown's Household Tinware.
For Rheumatism—Hodgson's Embrocation.
Wanted Canadian—Marvin's.
Upholsterers—E. Edmundson & Son.
Chickens, Ducks, Hall, Black & Co.
Granular Preparations—Simon Johnston.
New Brands of Tobacco—Meorth, Harper & Co.
Roots—Wm. B. Scaife.
Dried Fruits and Vegetables—James Caldwell.
Card—Howard Eaton & Co.
Embroidery Wanted—J. G. Harms.
Scrap Iron Wanted—Maloney & Landsbay.
Relining and Hose Coupling—McKee & Co.
For Rheumatism—Hodgson's Embrocation.
Tubes Wanted—Marvin's.
Upholsterer for Sale—C. H. Love.
Steam Pumps for Sale—Atwood & McCaffrey.
Timber and Coal Property—A. and W. D. Wood.
Agents Wanted—Wm. Sumner & Co.
Burners—Lee & Co.
New 7-30 Gold Loan—Jay Cooke & Co.
Notice—Pittsburgh Bridge Co.—J. Bender & Co.
Oil Works for Sale or Rent—Oliver McClintock & Co.
Items—W. Speer, Philadelphia.
New Orleans Sugar and Molasses—Wm. Glenn & Sons.
Rheumatic Remedy—Hodgson's Embrocation.

List of Unmailable Letters, March 1, 1871.

Field, Morrison & Co., New York.....3
Gibson, Lizzy, Pittsburgh, Pa.....3
Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.....3
Keslig, John, Mansfield Valley, Pa.....3
Nettleford, ——, Pittsburgh.....3
Phillips, J. M., Baltimore, Md.....3
Wheeler, L. J., Xenia, Ohio.....3

CITY MATTERS.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

PITTSBURGH, March 1, 1871.	7:23 A. M.	4:23 P. M.	11.23 P. M.
Height of barometer	29.96	30.05	30.20
Thermometer last report	45°	59°	45°
Thermometer	45°	59°	47°
Change in last 24 hours	15°	11°	18°
Direction of wind	W	W	W
Velocity of wind—miles per hour	6	18	2
Pressure of wind—pounds per square foot	0.18	1.62	0.02
Force of wind reduced to Beaufort scale approximately	B	D	A
Rainfall since last report—inches			
Character of sky	Fair.	Fair.	Cldy.
State of weather			

NOTES.—In the telegraphic reports, only the variations of the barometer since the last report are given; decrease being marked thus—. Temperature is by table by the minus sign.

Character of the winds to save space, is indicated by letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, just perceptible; B, gently brisk; C, pleasant brisk; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I hurricane J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, light rain; 4, fog; 5, rain; 6, snow.

HENRY D. SCHMIDT, Observer Sergeant.

POLICE MATTERS.

Meeting of the Committee Last Evening.

The Police Committee met in the Mayor's private parlor last evening, John H. Hare, Esq., occupying the chair.

On motion, a sub-committee was appointed to confer with the Fire Commissioners with respect to the erection of a police dial at East Liberty.

The sub-committee appointed to procure an extension of the lease of Wilkins Hall, reported having secured the building for nine months from April 1st, and the lock-up for one year from the same date. The rent is $1,000 per annum, and the lease is to be heretofore has been $1,000. If the building could be leased for a less period than above mentioned, it would have been done, as the City Hall Commissioners are in need of the room in the building. Several city officers rooms in the new City Hall building would then be vacated.

The Mayor's Clerk presented his report for the month, showing a handsome increase in the receipts over the corresponding month of last year, over previous year, which was accepted and approved.

A communication was read from Council, requesting the making of new uniforms for those officers who have been promoted, and also for the remainder of the clothing, although in most cases well taken care of, has to be renewed frequently.

On motion it was resolved that the Mayor be instructed to hereafter refer only to the Chief of Detectives now on duty at the Central Office, who will be sent to this district week about, in regular order.

On motion, the Mayor was instructed to appoint two new officers—and at duty in the Thirteenth ward, and the other in the Thirteenth ward. The first will transfer from the Pennsylvania avenue, from Gist street to Brady street, thence to the Hill, and along the same to Gist street, district hereinbefore mentioned. The other beat to be on the right side of Center avenue. Both the Police Committee and Select Council will receive the thanks of the citizens of these districts for the above appointments.

A FATAL LEAP.

A Man Jumps from the Hand Street Bridge into the Allegheny River.

Last evening, about five o'clock, a man suffering from an attack of *mania-a-potu*, entered the Allegheny end of the Hand street bridge, and when he had passed over about two-thirds of the span, he climbed up on the railing and leaped into the river. Several boys saw the occurrence and immediately gave the alarm, when some men procured a boat and rowed out to where the man was last seen. The current was very rapid, and the man had floated a considerable distance down the river before he was rescued, which was at the last moment, as another minute more and he would have been under the ice. The man was brought to the Jones' Boat Club House, and every thing was done immediately to revive him but without success. He recovered in a short time sufficiently to give his name and place of residence, which was given as Mark Moran, and stated he lived in Strawberry alley, this city. Restoratives were at once made to remove him to his home, but he was done and died within an hour after he was admitted.

The deceased was in his fortieth year, and has a wife and three children living. He was a laborer by occupation, but was out of employment for some time. This morning he left his home for Allegheny with the intention of seeking employment, and up to the time was heard of him by his family since he was brought home last evening. An inquest will be held over his remains to-day.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

District Court—Judge Hampton.

In the case of McClintock vs. Work, reported yesterday the jury found for the plaintiff in the sum of $2,000.

The next case taken up was that of W. A. V. McGaw vs. Hallman, Kahm & Co. Action of ejectment for a lot on Second street, on the Allegheny river in the Tenth ward. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR THURSDAY.

199 Rankin for use vs. Nichols et al.
50. Vetz vs. Mintas Pet. Co.
51. Irvin vs. Stafford et al.
167. M'Clean & Co. vs. Kliemein.
166. Buchanan vs. Fisher Bros.
169. Hall vs. Ellwood et al.
172 Aurin vs. Haering.
173 Aurin vs. Haering.

COMMON PLEAS